

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1970

Established 1887

nea Reports Troops Beat 2d Invasion

Very Coast, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Conakry radio said sat back to the sea today a second attempt by Army to invade the capital and overthrow the President Ahmed Sekou Touré.

that several European "experts," including two killed when caught in the fighting yesterday, broadcast this morning said invasion forces were an frontier in the Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone and sea, Reuters reported.

o, the radio, a captured mercenary leader, Fortu-brose, Fernando, told his captors yesterday that an warships had tried to land troops at Conakry. broadcasts from Conakry throughout yesterday and attacking forces consisted of some 350 African and backed by Portuguese Army units. The radio from "about ten" Portuguese vessels anchored off.

to is the only source for the reports, as Guinea gn correspondents for several years. This after-said that after several hours of initial fighting a forces drove the invaders out.

ed: "During the hours of combat, which permitted (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

g by Paul VI

Over Cardinals Lose n Papal Voting, Curia

—Pope Paul VI, 84 years old and is known for his conservative views.

Another American prince of the church, Patrick Louis Cardinal O'Boyle of Washington, will reach age 80 next July, the Los Angeles Times noted.

The Sacred College of Cardinals is at present composed of 127 members, 38 of whom are Italians. After Jan. 1, those eligible to elect a new pontiff will number 102, including 27 Italians.

The "new rule" forbids the chances for the new pope to be non-Italian. A two-thirds majority of cardinals present at the secret conclave is required for the selection of a new pope.

The last non-Italian pope was Hadrian VI, a Dutchman who reigned from 1522 to 1523.

Pope Paul ordered today also that on completing 80 years of age cardinals cease to be members of administrative departments and other permanent institutions of the Vatican.

Cardinals in charge of departments of the Roman Curia—the Vatican's administrative machinery—and of other permanent central church institutions were today requested to submit their resignation voluntarily on completion of their 80th year.

The new rule stated that it was up to the pope to decide after considering each case individually whether to accept the resignation immediately.

Today's reform heralded a shuffle in the Curia, in which 43 cardinals—many of whom are older than 75—are at present holding positions.

According to UPI, Vatican observers said today's move could be seen as a concession to church liberals who have complained that the College of Cardinals and the central church administration are dominated by conservative old men.

[The papal decision also revived speculation that the pope, now 73, might himself resign when he turns 75 or 80. However, a number of Vatican sources have tended to discount this possibility, the UPI said.]

[AP quoted Vatican experts as saying that today's decree made it probable that the pope will call a conclave fairly soon to name new cardinals.]

Balk iding Tanks

23 (AP)—Britain shelled a Libyan 200 Chieftains tanks, until Arabs re toward a peace

position tonight, said Foreign Sec. Douglas-Home has the Libyan regime

year accepted an Chieftains and an of \$19.2 million ment of former has since been

ne of Col. Moamer omly formally re-quest for the tanks. sheding delegation, then insisted that free, to use the saw fit, meaning necessary.

Is Off

Alec advised the 1 was off. He said e halting the sale to all Mideastern on the projected seemed, he added, 1 Mideastern situa-tion peaceful and

negotiators came to ing to act against if their demands air defense equip-ment. They also

ymment of advances if government had itish in respect of that had not been sions on these mal-der way.

nder former Labor Harold Wilson, last d down an Israeli tains. Negotiations on for months for dollar order Israel to place. Since

dis have switched non-British tank-try still is main-ity of supplying both states with certain ments regarded as

supplies include am-n naval equipment eories of weapons considered to be ed.

U.S. Air Commandos Tried to Rescue Prisoners of War in Raid Near Hanoi

War Issue Flares in Congress

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Indochina issue suddenly flared up anew in Capitol Hill today in the wake of renewed U.S. bombing raids on North Vietnam.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., charging the Nixon administration with "a major escalation" of the war in pursuit of military victory, announced that his Senate Foreign Relations Committee would reopen hearings on U.S. policy in Indochina.

Chairman Fulbright told reporters after a two-hour closed meeting that those senators attending had unanimously agreed that new hearings were needed to learn the policy and reasoning behind the raids.

Vietnam and Indochina had become dormant as a political issue in the wake of the scheduled withdrawal of U.S. forces from Cambodia by July 1 and the continued withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam.

Sudden Aerial Assaults

But the sudden aerial assaults on North Vietnamese targets on Saturday by American fighter-bombers thrust the matter to the fore again in Congress.

Sen. Fulbright complained that there was an "inherent inconsistency" in administration policies which made new hearings necessary: the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam while at the same time escalating the war.

"There is a question in many people's minds as to what the so-called Nixon doctrine means because of the program of withdrawal and enlargement of the scope of the war," said the senator, a long-time opponent of the Vietnam involvement.

The Foreign Relations Committee, he said, is seeking to get Secretary of State William F. Rogers and Defense Secretary Melvin Laird to testify on current South-east Asia policies, including President Nixon's request for \$235 million in aid to embattled Cambodia.

The Cambodian aid request—part of a \$1 billion extra-aid package that includes \$900 million for Israel—has already brought criticism from anti-war senators.

Sen. Fulbright said the raids were "outrageous" and predicted they would lead to renewed heavy fighting in Indochina. He called them (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



TELLING IT AS IT WAS—Col. Arthur D. Simons, who led the commando raid on a North Vietnamese prisoner-of-war camp, giving details at a press conference in Washington. Behind him is Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, who first announced the raid.

Many Heavy Raids Elsewhere

U.S. Photo Planes Fly Over North

SAIGON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Bolstering bases in South Vietnam and which is returning to the United States.

A second carrier, the Hancock, carrying 75 planes, arrived in the Tonkin Gulf Saturday.

A third aircraft carrier is en route from the United States.

Heavy raids by both tactical fighter-bombers and B-52s were reported continuing over Laos today.

Meanwhile, informed sources in Vietnam reported that North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao forces had captured four Laotian government positions in the opening thrust of their anticipated dry season offensive.

About three North Vietnamese battalions overran two major positions on the southeastern edge of the Bolovens Plateau yesterday and forced government troops to abandon another position nearby.

One Western newsman was reported missing and feared captured in the battle.

The Bolovens Plateau, in southern Laos, is on the western flank of the Ho Chi Minh supply trail from North Vietnam and is used by pro-government guerrillas as a base to harass North Vietnamese men and supplies en route to South Vietnam and Cambodia.

Threat to Luang Prabang

VIENTIANE, Nov. 23 (Reuters)—The North Vietnamese offensive now threatens the royal Laotian capital of Luang Prabang, a Defense Ministry spokesman said today.

The spokesman said the fall of the three government posts 25 miles from Luang Prabang brought the North Vietnamese troops within striking distance of the capital.

Brezhnev in Audience

Kadar Defends Creative Freedom

BUDAPEST, Nov. 23 (AP)—Hungarian Communist party chief Janos Kadar spoke out in the presence of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev today for creative freedom and for more democracy within the party.

"We do not intend to interfere by administrative means in artistic work, in the search for style," Mr. Kadar declared at the opening session of the Hungarian Communist party's Tenth Congress.

"We consider taste as the personal affair of the artist... everybody has the right to create according to his own taste and world

outlook. The state, however, has the right to select works according to their social and artistic value," he added.

The Hungarian leader also said, "Without party democracy it is impossible to create true, ideological, political unity... the further development of socialist democracy... is a correct class policy which strengthens our state."

Mr. Kadar addressed 690 Hungarian delegates and 380 guests, including delegations from 32 other Communist parties, in Budapest's modernistic Cultural Hall of the Trade Unions.

Seated near Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Kadar on the rostrum were the Communist party chiefs of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. East German Chairman Walter Ulbricht, conspicuous by his absence, was represented by Politburo member Friedrich Ebert.

Mr. Ulbricht's absence tended to accentuate East Berlin's critical view of political and economic reforms of the kind vigorously espoused by Mr. Kadar in his four-hour speech. An East German source said Mr. Ulbricht was tied down with preparations for the next round of talks with West Germany this week and for his approaching visit to Romania.

Mr. Ulbricht's absence also seemed to reflect East German irritation over the growing warmth in Moscow, Warsaw, Prague and Budapest toward the West German government of Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Mr. Kadar reiterated recent statements of Hungarian Premier Jeno Fock that Budapest is ready to open diplomatic relations with Bonn "as soon as the situation is mature."

The Hungarian Communist leader said West Germany's most important tasks to normalize relations in Europe are to ratify its new treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland, settle its relations with Czechoslovakia and "last but not least... find the appropriate arrangement for peaceful coexistence with the independent and sovereign (East) German Democratic Republic."

Mr. Kadar said all European countries should recognize "existing frontiers, the existence of East Germany and the special status of West Berlin." He described East Germany as "our ally and friend," "one of the important factors for European peace" and "a country whose international prestige is justly and continuously increasing."

Attack Simultaneous With the Bombings

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (WP)—The United States attempted a daring rescue operation Friday by landing a team of Army and Air Force personnel near the North Vietnamese prisoner of war camp at Son Tay, 20 miles west of Hanoi, but failed to find any American captives there, the Pentagon disclosed today.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said he recommended the mission after hearing that American prisoners were dying in Hanoi's camps. The rescue team, according to those who led it, took the North Vietnamese "completely by surprise" and flew out of the area with only minor casualties—including one man wounded by an AK-47 automatic rifle shot.

Mr. Laird said that the North Vietnamese fired "more than 30" SAM-2 anti-aircraft missiles which may have exploded around Hanoi—prompting claims that the United States had bombed there.

No Munitions Drop

The defense secretary said no air munitions were dropped during the rescue attempt, just such diversionary ordnance as flares dropped at another area near the coast.

The rescue operation came at the same time the United States was bombing North Vietnam, south of the 19th parallel, in what the Pentagon said was retaliation for the downing of an American RF-4C reconnaissance plane Nov. 13.

Pentagon officials today said that there was no connection between the two raids against North Vietnam.

While neither Mr. Laird nor the men who led the mission would say how many troops were involved or from where they took off, most likely, the Air Force C-119 rescue helicopters were used from a base in Thailand. Those helicopters could be refueled in midair, increasing their range.

When the team of volunteers landed at the prison camp, they found it had been abandoned for several weeks. There was no detailed explanation for the apparent gap in intelligence.

Mr. Laird did say that it was hard to detect from the air whether a prisoner of war camp was indeed occupied.

"My recommendation" to attempt the rescue "was based on the same motivation that has prompted our steadfast readiness to mount the numerous search and rescue attempts in enemy territory whenever there is the possibility of saving an American life," Mr. Laird said.

He said that this was the rationale for the mission which started Friday, Nov. 20, shortly after 0700 GMT, about 2 a.m. Saturday, Vietnamese time.

"Limited Intelligence"

"Recognizing that we would be forced to operate on necessarily limited intelligence, and recognizing also the hazards of the mission," Mr. Laird said, "the President, on my recommendation, gave approval for the operation early Friday morning, Nov. 20. A key factor in the final decision to launch this search and rescue was the new information we received this month that some of our men were dying in prisoner of war camps."

Mr. Laird said that this was the first attempt at rescue of American prisoners in North Vietnam, although there were over 30 rescue in striking distance of the capital.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Xuan Thuy of North Vietnam cancelling talks.

Reds Call Off Tomorrow's Paris Parley

By Anatole Shub

PARIS, Nov. 23 (WP)—The Communist delegations today called off this week's session of the Vietnam peace talks in protest against U.S. bombing of North Vietnam last weekend.

The Communist action had been expected, in view of similar action after similar bombing six months ago.

Xuan Thuy, the chief North Vietnamese delegate, announced the Communist decision at a news conference even before notifying the U.S. and South Vietnamese delegations. A simultaneous communiqué by the Viet Cong delegation echoed Mr. Thuy's announcement that the North Vietnamese would not participate in the conference session scheduled for this Wednesday and proposed to put it off until Dec. 3.

In response to questions, Mr. Thuy reaffirmed earlier warnings that U.S. reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam would be "duly punished" by North Vietnamese anti-aircraft batteries and that progress at the deadlocked Paris talks depended "entirely" on Washington.

The North Vietnamese delegate once again denounced "as a 'sheer fabrication'" the U.S. claim that continued reconnaissance flights were part of a "tacit understanding" at the time of the agreement to halt regular U.S. bombing of North Vietnam Nov. 1, 1968.

Mr. Thuy also charged that Defense Secretary Melvin Laird was "denying the obvious facts" in rejecting previous North Vietnamese accounts of the extent of last weekend's raids.

Specifically, Mr. Thuy reaffirmed that U.S. aircraft had struck in the Hanoi and Haiphong areas, north of the 19th parallel, and that several captured U.S. pilots at a North Vietnamese prison camp had been injured. He said that U.S. aircraft had launched "missiles on the periphery of Hanoi," but could give no further details on the allegedly wounded U.S. prisoners.

The unilateral Communist cancellation of Wednesday's conference session was denounced by the South Vietnamese delegation, which said that it would make known its views on the date of the next session "in conformity with the rules of procedure which have been adopted by the two sides." The rules permit each of the delegations to notify the others, through liaison officers, of a desire to postpone a scheduled meeting.

However, later in the day, after being visited by Communist liaison officers, both the U.S. and South Vietnamese delegations formally agreed to reschedule the next meeting—the 53d in the series—until Dec. 2.

Disputed Document Published

The Terror of Stalin's Era In 'Khrushchev Remembers'

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (NYT)—Life magazine began today the publication of what it describes as the reminiscences of Nikita S. Khrushchev, the former Soviet leader. The account, essentially an elaboration of Mr. Khrushchev's 1956 denunciation of Stalin, depicts a ruling group living in constant fear of being purged.

The first of four installments appears in the issue dated Nov. 27, out on newsstands today.

Adopting a pronounced anti-Stalinist tone, the account accuses Mr. Khrushchev's successors of "starting to cover up" for Stalin's rule of terror in contrast to Mr. Khrushchev's own sweeping exposures before he was ousted from power in October, 1964. Stalin died in 1953.

"We have no choice but to rehabilitate all of Stalin's victims," Mr. Khrushchev is quoted as having said. "Many still await rehabilitation and the reasons for their deaths are still hidden."

Mr. Khrushchev served as both

first secretary of the Communist party and as premier. The purported reminiscences, a mixture of events well known from his speeches and of previously unpublished incidents and anecdotes, also make the following points:

● Mr. Khrushchev is portrayed as attributing his rapid rise in the hierarchy in the 1930s to favorable reports about him given to Stalin by his wife, Nadezhda Alliluyeva, who was Mr. Khrushchev's schoolmate in 1929-30 at the Industrial Academy, a technical party school.

● In depicting the well-documented sufferings of farm collectivization in the Ukraine in 1930, a party aide is quoted as having said: "A train recently pulled into Kiev loaded with corpses of people who had starved to death."

● In a similar period of deprivation, the postwar famine of 1947, incidents of cannibalism are described.

A substantial portion of the Life installment is devoted to describing—

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)



WITH FIRM BACKING—Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Communist party, delivering the opening address of the organization's tenth congress. Behind Mr. Kadar, on the right, is Leonid Brezhnev, chief of the Soviet Communist party.

No Shooting by Either Side

Israel Charges Cairo Jets Flew Over Sinai Positions

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Nov. 23 (NYT).—Israel accused Egypt today of three air incursions across the Suez Canal, in violation of the cease-fire agreement.

Twice today and once yesterday, the Israeli Army spokesman said,

Egypt Denies Its Planes Fly Over Israelis

CAIRO, Nov. 23 (UPI).—Egypt

expanded its charges of reconnaissance flights over its territory today and denied it was adopting

similar measures to check developments on the Israeli side of the

cease-fire line.

Official sources said the flights

over its territory were being

conducted by both Israeli aircraft

and high-flying U.S. spy planes.

"The United Arab Republic, on

the other hand, has respected the

cease-fire resolution," a govern-

ment spokesman said.

The accusations came as Egyptian

officials met with the U.S.

representative in Cairo, Donald Ber-

gus, for the fourth time in five

days to discuss the Middle East

crisis.

Sources said the meetings were

held with Foreign Under Secretary

Salah Gohar and almost certainly

included talks on the overflights.

An official spokesman denied Is-

raeli charges that Egyptian spot-

ter planes had crossed the Suez

Canal to spy on their positions in

the Sinai, but said the same was

not true with the Israelis.

"Israel has not respected the

cease-fire issued by the United

Nations General Assembly and has

violated Egyptian air space more

than once since the resolution was

issued Nov. 4," he said.

The semi-official newspaper Al

Ahram said today Egypt had of-

ficially complained to the U.S.

about its U-3 flights over Egypt. It

said the government assumed

photos taken on these missions

were being passed on to Israel.

Arab Refugees Given Cholera Shots by UN

GAZA, Gaza Strip, Nov. 23 (AP).

UN health officials yesterday

began inoculating Palestinian re-

fugees here against cholera, the Israeli

Health Ministry reported.

So far 46 cases have been diag-

nosied in the crowded Gaza Strip.

Ministry officials said that their

policy was still to avoid mass

inoculation. But they added that

inside refugee camps, the UN

Relief and Works Agency was free

to handle cholera as it chose.

Algeria, Mobil Oil Reach an Accord

ALGERIA, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—

The Algerian government and the

Mobil Oil Company have reached

agreement on compensation for the

U.S. company's assets in Algeria

which are now state property, the

Algerian Ministry of Industry and

Energy announced yesterday.

Mobil, placed under state con-

trol in June 1967, had part of its

assets nationalized two months

later. Its remaining assets, includ-

ing an annual production share of

1,250,000 tons, was "acquired" by

Algeria under a decree passed ten

days ago.

No details of the agreement,

signed yesterday, were given. But

the ministry added the two parties

would continue discussions on an

association agreement in the field

Arab Guerrilla Slain

GAZA, Occupied Gaza Strip, Nov.

23 (AP).—One Arab guerrilla was

slain and three Israeli soldiers

slightly wounded in a clash near

here today the Israelis reported.

Israelis Said To Be Cool to Dayan's Plan

Opposition Reported To Peace Arrangement

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Nov. 23 (NYT).—

Reliable sources said that Defense

Minister Moshe Dayan encountered

strong cabinet opposition yester-

day when he outlined his idea for

a long-term cease-fire ar-

rangement with Egypt based on a

mutual drawback of strength at the

Suez Canal.

A majority of ministers, led by

Deputy Premier Yigal Alon and

Foreign Minister Abba Eban,

reportedly called the plans un-

realistic and impractical.

The cabinet decided to try to

obtain the best possible conditions

for resuming negotiations with

Egypt under UN auspices, building

on the present cease-fire agree-

ment, which ends Feb. 5, and

trying to prolong it.

A communiqué issued after a

four-hour cabinet meeting said

these conditions included "consoli-

dation and extension of the cease-

fire agreement, with the aim of

progressing from a cease-fire to

a complete end to the war and to

a lasting peace."

Leads to Press

This wording indicated that at

least one of Gen. Dayan's argu-

ments had been rejected. He

had refrained from presenting his

full plan in public, but through a

series of detailed leaks to the

press it became clear that he

considered that Israel's wish for

a durable peace could not be fulfilled

at least in the immediate future,

and that he preferred therefore to

settle for a mutual reduction of

strength along the cease-fire line.

This reportedly would include a

quibbling of heavy Israeli and

Egyptian weapons—tanks and

artillery, but not necessarily

Egyptian anti-aircraft missiles—

from the areas adjacent to the

canal, and would permit the pos-

sible reopening of the waterway

to international navigation. It has

been closed since the 1967 Arab-

Israeli war.

Cabinet sources said that Gen.

Dayan did not go into as much

detail to the cabinet as he did at

unofficial gatherings in the last

week.

There was no discussion of any

withdrawal from the canal, these

sources said, and no mention of

possibly reopening the canal.

Truce-Team Man Killed

In Fresh Jordan Outbreak

AMMAN, Nov. 23 (UPI).—A se-

curity man was killed in a fresh

outbreak of fighting in Amman

last night, the Arab Truce Com-

mission said today.

Truce officials mounted an in-

tensive search for the machine-

gunners who fired on one of their

patrols in Amman.

A statement by the commission,

formed by other Arab countries to

keep peace in Jordan after the

September civil war, denounced

the attack as "a mad action after

all our efforts to stop the shedding

of blood."

The flare-up came five days after

a 13-hour battle between guerrillas

and the government.

Meanwhile King Hussein said he

is planning to call Arab heads of



CROWING VICTORY—Christian Socialist Union chief Franz-Josef Strauss, with his wife, toasting his party's Bavarian parliament election victory yesterday.

End of Bavarian Campaign Gives Brandt 6-Month Respite

MUNICH, Nov. 23 (UPI).—De-

spite slight losses by his own party,

Chancellor Willy Brandt today

looked forward to a six-month

breathing space before his policy

of reconciliation with the Com-

munist faces another test at the

polls.

Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats

received 33 percent of the vote

yesterday, a 1 percent drop from the

last state election in 1968 and 2

percent less than they got in Bavaria

in the 1969 federal voting.

At the same time, the Christian

Socialist Union—winner of every

state election in Bavaria in the

last 20 years—yesterday upped its

percentage from 48 in 1966 and

54 in 1969 to 56 this year.

But more important for Mr.

Brandt was the traditionally con-

servative Bavarian voters' decision

to return to their state parliament

led by the Berlin question.

● Treaties of a non-aggression

with Poland and the Soviet Union

may have come into effect. The

West German-Soviet pact was

signed last Aug. 12, but ratification

by the Bonn parliament has been

delayed pending progress in the

Berlin talks.

● Mild inflationary tendencies

in the West German economy may

have been halted. Price growth

here is approximately 4 percent an-

nually—roughly the same as in

other West European nations—but

Mr. Brandt says it is too high.

He arrives in Rome

ROME, Nov. 23 (AP).—Mr.

Brandt arrived here this evening

for a three-day official visit to

Italy and talks expected to include

the two countries' "openings to the

East."

It was Mr. Brandt's first visit to

Rome since he became chancellor

13 months ago.

Official talks between Mr. Brandt

and Italian Premier Emilio Cio-

lombo are scheduled to start to-

morrow morning.

Leftists, Rightists

In Rome Campus Clash

ROME, Nov. 23 (UPI).—Right

and left-wing students fought each

other and police on the campus of

Roma University today. Police

used tear gas to disperse them and

two youths to headquarters for

questioning. No injuries were re-

ported in this series of clashes.

In Milan, assistant professors and

tutors of the school of law and

political science called an eight-day

strike to protest a planned uni-

Big-4 Envoys Confer Again About Berlin

Hold Longest Session; No Sign of Progress

WEST BERLIN, Nov. 23 (Reu-

ters).—The ambassadors of the Big

Four powers today held their long-

est meeting in the current series of

talks on improving travel condi-

tions for West Berliners, but there

were no signs of any dramatic

progress.

Allied officials said after the

meeting that because of the com-

plexity of the issues involved, rapid

development could not be expected.

"We are in the middle of highly

complicated negotiations," one of

officials said.

An Allied communiqué said the

ambassadors met for six-and-a-

half hours, including a lunch break.

They agreed to meet again Dec. 10.

The main aim of the Western

powers, the United States, Britain

and France, is to make travel easier

for West Berliners to West Ger-

many through East German ter-

ritory and to make it possible for

them to visit East Berlin.

Political Status

Russia's interest in the talks

seems to center on the question

of West Berlin's political status.

It feels travel improvement should

be negotiated between East Ger-

many

Bombing Raids

Team Tries to Rescue Prisoners Near Hanoi

ed from Page 1) operation involving American planes that took place north of the 19th parallel last weekend. The Hanoi Foreign Ministry had charged that U.S. planes which the Pentagon said had raided anti-aircraft missile sites and supply dumps south of the parallel, had attacked civilian targets in the Hanoi area.

The defense secretary's press conference was held late this afternoon after he did not appear at a morning Pentagon briefing relating to the U.S. air raids on North Vietnam.

Mr. Laird, in explaining the reason for the helicopter sortie, said he was determined to show our dedication to these men (American POWs held by North Vietnam) to do everything in our power to secure their release.

He said, "There has been no indication by the other (Communist) side that they would abide by the Geneva Convention" requiring humane treatment for POWs and that he felt obliged as secretary of defense "to demonstrate our concern for these men."

Earlier, the Defense Department refused to rule out the possibility that U.S. planes struck the Hanoi-Haiphong area during weekend raids against North Vietnamese missile and anti-aircraft sites.

Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedman said the attacks by 250 fighter-bombers and support aircraft were limited to targets below the 19th parallel, but he refused to comment when asked if other planes fired on targets north of the parallel as charged by the Hanoi government.

In a statement, he repeated the secretary of defense's announcement Saturday that the "protective reaction missions" were in retaliation for attacks on unarmed U.S. reconnaissance planes over North Vietnam and to protect American pilots flying strikes against North Vietnamese military supplies moving through Laos toward South Vietnam.

Mr. Friedman said the raids were carried out over a seven-hour period and announced that no U.S. planes were lost. Hanoi has claimed that five planes and a helicopter were shot down.

Hanoi also charged that civilians were killed in air strikes in the northern provinces above the 19th parallel and that a number of U.S. servicemen were injured in a U.S. attack on a prisoner-of-war camp. This was flatly denied by the Pentagon.

The main targets, Mr. Friedman said, included approach routes to the Mt. Giap and Ban Karai passes into Laos and other approach routes leading south to the DMZ. These were essentially the same areas the Pentagon said were hit in the last mass U.S. air strike against North Vietnam last May 19 to 20.

Although Mr. Friedman said the primary reason for the raids was a response to the shooting down of an Air Force reconnaissance plane Nov. 13, he made clear Mr. Laird was also disturbed by the shelling earlier this month of Saigon and Hanoi by the Viet Cong and adding a new element by the failure of progress of the Paris peace talks.

"We are concerned that the other side has not chosen to negotiate in any substantive or productive way at Paris," Mr. Friedman said.

Although the Pentagon had said the main raid targets were missile and anti-aircraft gun positions, it has been made clear that pilots also struck at supply dumps which had been built up over recent weeks.

Pilots reported about 100 secondary fires and explosions in the target areas, indicating that ammunition or fuel dumps had been hit. The Pentagon also said more than 100 trucks near the anti-aircraft sites had been hit and several missiles and associated equipment were probably destroyed on the ground.

No Hits Scored

Mr. Friedman also said several surface-to-air missiles were fired against the U.S. planes, but none scored hits.

In his statement, the Pentagon spokesman also repeated Mr. Laird's weekend warning that the United States would resume protective reaction strikes if North Vietnam continued to fire on reconnaissance planes or pilots flying against supply targets in Laos.

"We do not intend to tolerate violations of these or any other understandings," Mr. Friedman declared.

Taking part in the attacks were Air Force and Marine fighter-bombers from bases in Thailand and South Vietnam, along with Navy planes from the carriers Hancock, Ranger and Oriskany in the Tonkin Gulf.

About 50 support aircraft—flak-suppression planes, electronic support aircraft, reconnaissance and search and rescue aircraft—accompanied the 300 fighter-bombers.

Newsmen persistently questioned Mr. Friedman about Hanoi's claims that the raids also included targets north of the 19th parallel.

He sidestepped this by addressing himself only to the "protective reaction missions" and would not say whether any ordinance was dropped above the 19th parallel or whether fighter escorts may have flown flak-suppression missions for reconnaissance planes operating in the Hanoi-Haiphong area.

china Stirs tol Hill

ed from Page 1) to bring about a military (which) is extremely difficult to achieve under present conditions.

The attacks were a escalation of the war as to me will end a unified conflict, both sides.

For confusion among the commitment is of reasons announced, and for the raids as well as statements as to locations. For example, Secretary Laird said the raids were carried out over the 19th parallel in an effort to bring news reports in Hanoi cite bomb 25 miles north of the 19th parallel.

ay, Mr. Laird asserted, were a "protective reaction" for North Vietnam against U.S. planes Nov. 12. This d they were limited to missile sites and reconnaissance.

Today, it was reported, attacked large stockpiles and supplies in the south into Laos and Cambodia to support troops. It was a principal reason for the raids was to show the Communists were a major military blow. The time, unnamed sources indicated the purpose was to administer a prod to Hanoi in the spark some move to deescalate peace talks to remind the Communists of the understanding.

Washington originally thinking the North Vietnamese official put it, to hand what the rules of war are. In Washington's Communists recently vo parts of the "understanding" which the North Vietnamese ever existed on their shooting down the U.S. plane and by the U.S. of South Vietnamese sent weeks.

Angels Times quoted sources today as saying that Chiefs of Staff had time wanted to bomb missile sites and supply dumps and slow down what they significant enemy building. Nixon granted permission the North Vietnamese the U.S. recon plane, with the loss of the meal and even conflict of why the raids were.

Senate observers believe, formed a major reason decision of the Foreign Committee to reject.

Sen. George D. Aiken, linking GOP member of the and dean of Senate home state newspaper, said the President had key congressmen behind strikes. He hinted in Congress against it.

tion against bombing North Vietnam has been and is well known. It same. Naturally, there the recent resumption of the North to development," Mr. red.

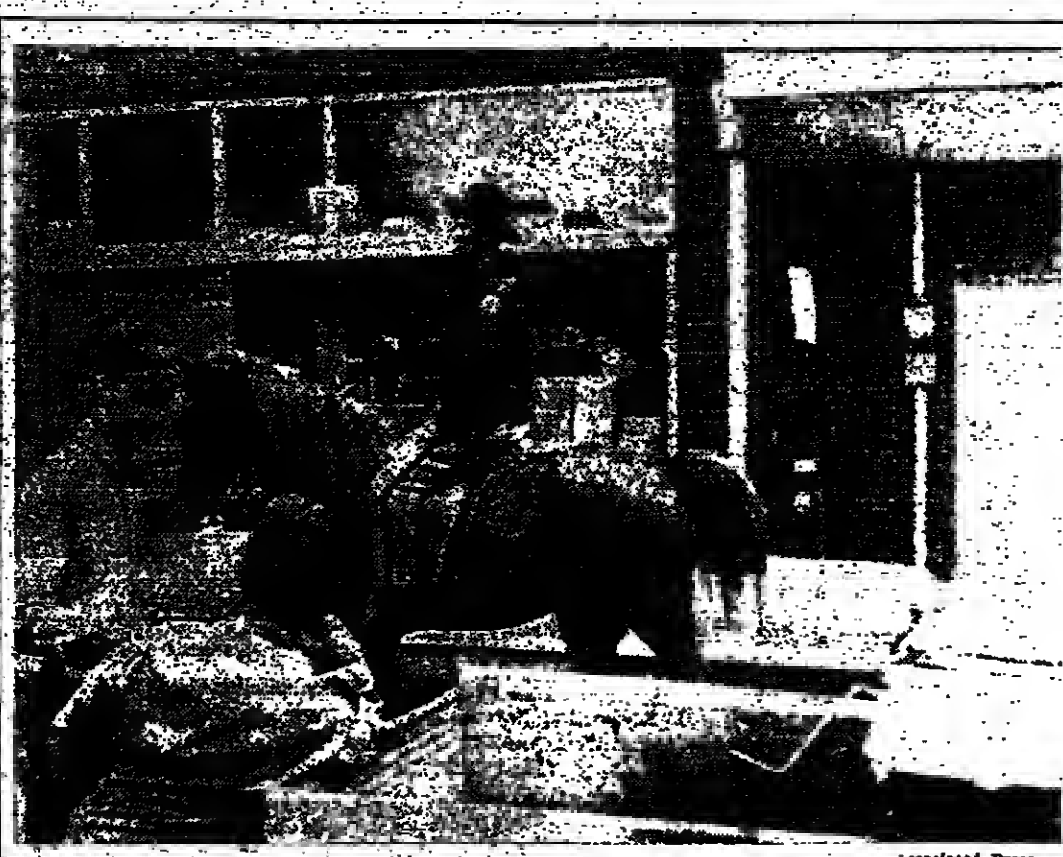
ed from Page 1) to bring about a military (which) is extremely difficult to achieve under present conditions.

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Deplores Viet Sorties

NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 23 (UPI)—UN Secretary-General said today that the recent U.S. bombing of North Vietnam was "a disturbing development."

He said the announced offensive in Washington not such operations will be the case, in the in the pursuit of peace in Mr. Thant said in a lead by an official UN



HE GOT A HORSE—Sheriff Junior Sprowles of Campbellsville, Ky. lost his driver's license temporarily on a drunk-driving charge that he is fighting. Meanwhile, back in his town of 7,000, he makes his rounds on a five-gaited show horse, Prince. The sheriff says it's fine—no insurance costs and reduced fuel bills.

Copter Pilot at Calley Trial Tells of Effort to Aid Victims

PORT KENNING, Ga., Nov. 23 (UPI)—A helicopter pilot who landed at the village of My Lai during the massacre testified today that he offered to aid wounded villagers and was told: "The only way you could help them out was out of their misery."

Lt. Hugh Thompson Jr., 37, giving evidence at the court-martial of 1st Lt. William L. Calley, said that on another occasion he was asked for help in getting wounded women and children out of a bunker and was told by a soldier: "The only way to get them out is with a hand grenade."

Lt. Thompson said he told the man, who was not identified, to hold the troops right there and I would get them out of the bunker.

Calley Placed in My Lai

Lt. Thompson said he got about ten women, old men and a baby out of the bunker, and a gunshot helicopter came and removed them to a hospital.

Lt. Thompson took the stand

Nixon Sets Dec. 10 For Press Conference

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—President Nixon will hold a news conference on Thursday, Dec. 10, his first since July 30.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler told reporters he thought the conference would be televised. The time has not been set.

Congress Jan. 20

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UPI)—The Senate leadership has agreed, pending approval by the House, that the 92d Congress will convene Jan. 20. The Constitution provides that Congress must meet on Jan. 3 unless provided otherwise by law. The leadership decided on the later date because the lame-duck 91st Congress may run until the holidays.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UPI)—The House War and Means Committee was reported today to have put off until next year action on lead additives in gasoline.

Action Deferred On Nixon Tax on Lead in Gasoline

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Rep. Herman T. Schneebeli, R., Pa., told reporters the action was taken "by informal agreement" at a closed meeting of the panel, of which Mr. Schneebeli is a member.

Mr. Nixon had proposed a tax of \$4.25 a pound on lead additives used in gasoline. If it had gone into effect on Oct. 1, the tax reportedly would have yielded \$1.1 billion in the current fiscal year. It also was billed as a move to reduce air pollution.

The committee is considering other tax proposals by the Nixon administration, including a speedup in the collection of estate and gift taxes and the postponement of scheduled reductions in excise taxes on automobiles and telephones.

4 Shot to Death In N.Y. Holdup

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Two "customers" announced a holdup in a lower East Side bar today and while one looted the cash register the other shot all six people in the bar, killing four of them, police said.

The dead included the owner of the bar, Nedja Puczyński. A man and woman were critically wounded.

One of the wounded customers told police the men announced the holdup after finishing drinks. One drew a pistol, and while the other man emptied the till, he suddenly started firing wildly.

The bandits fled with an undetermined amount of money. Also killed were the bartender, Vincent Rozanski, and two patrons, John Wizaraywud and Joseph Makanowski.

Services List Addict Rejects For Justice

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UPI)—The Pentagon said today that it has been giving the Justice Department the names and addresses of civilians disqualified for military service because of drug addiction.

It said the practice has been going on for six years but was done "with the understanding that the information is not to be used for prosecution or investigation of any particular individual."

The indication that such a practice might exist was first raised last week during a congressional hearing when witnesses from the Army surgeon general's office said they gave addicts' names to the Defense Department but did not know what happened to the names after that.

Sen. Harold Hughes, D. Iowa, chairman of a Senate subcommittee on alcoholism and drug abuse, said the practice might involve improper use of "confidential medical information." Defense officials were unavailable for comment at the time.

But answering a written inquiry from UPI today, the Defense Department said the practice was started in 1964 at the request of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

It added: "The objective has been to assist in collecting statistical information as to the areas of the United States where specific drugs are being used. This statistical data has been provided on a monthly basis."

"The mission of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs is to cope with drug trafficking worldwide, as it affects the United States, and with major drug traffickers."

Rising Total

The number of civilians rejected for military service because of drug use has climbed steadily in recent years.

The totals rose from 391 in 1964 to 1,124 for the first six months of 1970.

In addition, a larger number is given administrative discharges from the services for drug abuse. These totals were 3,766 in 1969 and 2,504 in the first six months of 1970.

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Musicians Play Santa to Army

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—U.S. military personnel in Vietnam, Okinawa, Antarctica, Japan, Morocco and Europe can wish their families "Merry Christmas" free of charge again this year—the third year the American Federation of Musicians has financed the program.

Servicemen can make the telephone calls Dec. 24, 25 or 26. The signal will be sent over the Military Amateur Radio Service to a ham radio station in Mansfield, Ohio, where it will be hooked up to the telephone system.

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Senate Upholds Nixon's Veto Of Limit on Campaign TV

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (WP).—The Senate today upheld President Nixon's veto of the bill limiting campaign television spending.

The 50-34 vote in favor of overriding fell four votes short of the required two-thirds margin, thus sustaining the third of five Nixon legislative vetoes of the past two years on which attempts were made to override.

The campaign-TV bill sought to clamp a lid on radio and television outlays in campaigns for president, state governor, the House and Senate. The measure would have limited spending to seven cents for each vote cast in the past election. For the presidential race, this would have meant a \$5.1 million limit for each candidate in 1972.

Republican backers of the President argued on the floor that a new and much more comprehensive bill dealing with newspapers and other media, and thus not discriminating against the radio and television industry, should be passed next year in place of the present legislation, which they called unfair and providing only a partial set of controls.

They cited a letter from Mr. Nixon to minority leader Hugh Scott, R. Pa., saying the White House would work with Congress on some form of campaign-spending proposal at the next session.

Guilty Plea Is Valid to Avoid A Trial or Stiffer Sentence

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP).—On a 6-to-3 vote, the Supreme Court today rejected trial judges to accept guilty pleas from defendants who protest that they are really innocent and pleaded guilty only to avoid a trial and a probably stiffer sentence.

The ruling, in a North Carolina case, resolves a dispute among state and federal courts by rejecting the notion such guilty pleas are involuntary and thus invalid.

"The (U.S.) Constitution does not bar imposition of a prison sentence upon an accused who is unwilling expressly to admit his guilt but who, faced with grim alternatives, is willing to waive his trial and accept the sentence," said Justice Byron R. White for the majority.

In other actions today, the Supreme Court:

- Let stand a ruling that no photograph of the female anatomy can be held obscene, whatever the pose, so long as sexual activity is not depicted.
- Declared, by a 7-to-2 vote, that national banks may not compete with travel agents. The decision, with Justices Burger and Harlan dissenting, threw out an authorization by the U.S. comptroller of the Treasury for banks to provide travel services to customers.
- Declined to accept the appeal of two men convicted of moonshining in Tennessee that the federal law requiring a tax stamp on all liquor would subject them to state prosecution and violate their privilege against possible self-incrimination.
- Let stand a District of Columbia court ruling that an apartment house tenant may withhold rent because of housing code violations by a landlord after the lease is signed.
- Upheld, by 7 to 2, a ruling that Indiana must pay welfare to otherwise eligible dependent children even if their mothers have remarried.

Airbus Company Says It Needs British Subsidy

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP).—The British Aircraft Corp. (BAC) indicated today that it would be forced to abandon its BA-9-11 Airbus project unless the British government gave the company financial assistance.

"BAC has spent approximately \$3 million (\$7.2 million) of its own money in developing the Airbus," a company spokesman said. "It is obvious that one cannot go on funding a project on speculation indefinitely."

The British government has been holding talks with French, German and Dutch officials on the possibility of joining a European Airbus project.

At the same time the British government has been considering whether to provide BAC with \$70 million (\$168 million) to help launch a rival, purely British Airbus.

pour la ville

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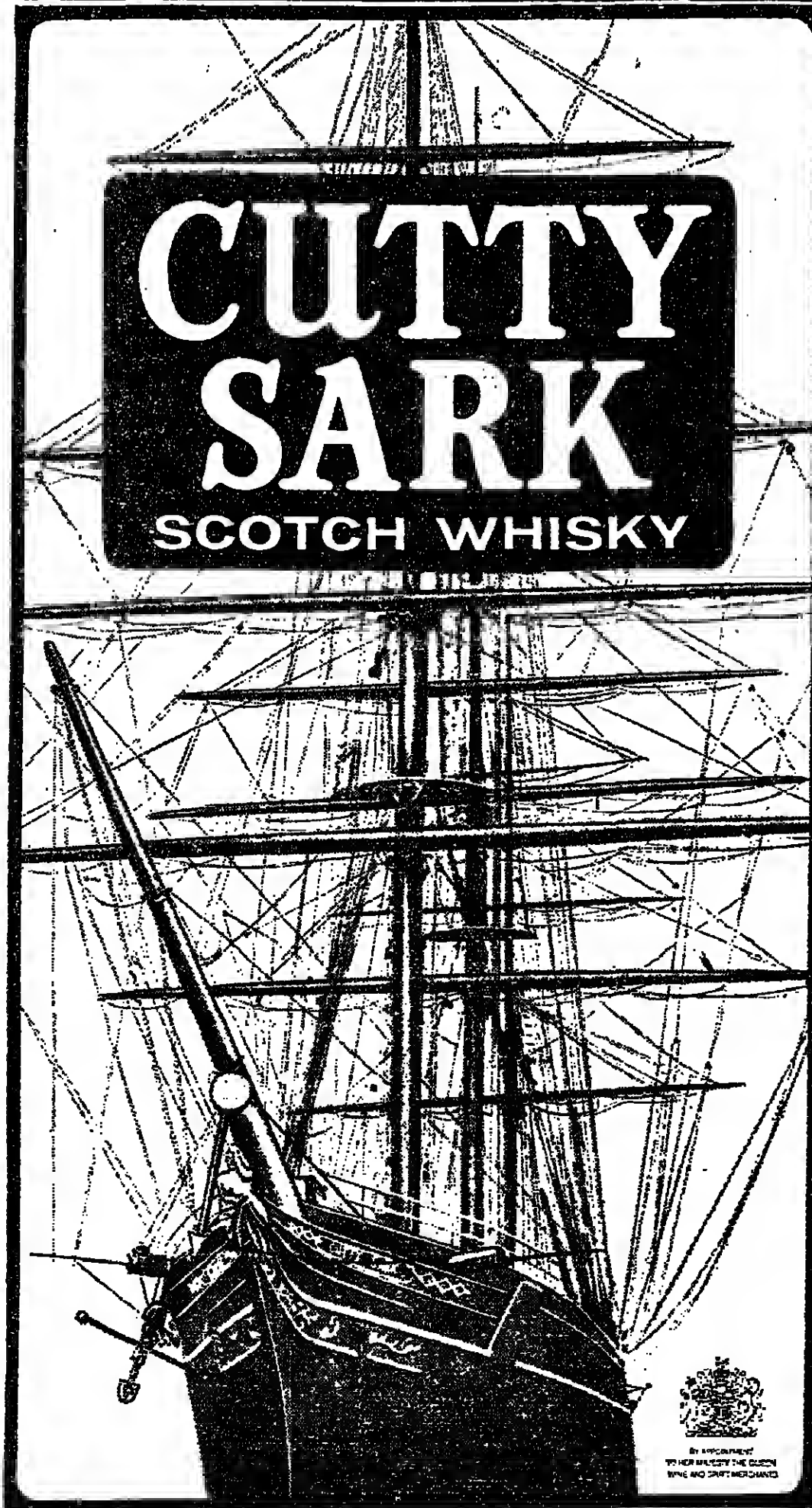


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Disputed Document Published

The Terror of Stalin's Era Is Recalled by Khrushchev

(Continued from Page 1)
 tions of Stalin's drinking parties with his associates, including Mr. Khrushchev, in the last few years before Stalin died. Much of the flavor of these dinner parties and drinking bouts was rendered earlier by Milovan Djilas, the former Yugoslav Communist leader, and by Svetlana Alliluyeva, Stalin's daughter.

Some of the account does not square with the historical record. Mr. Khrushchev is depicted as attending family dinners with Stalin and his wife in a period after she had committed suicide, in 1932. He also is portrayed as sitting in the ruling Politburo at a time he was not in fact a member.

Khrushchev Flavor

On the other hand, the Life material is peppered with earthy phrases that are unmistakably Khrushchevian. After Stalin is reported to have ordered Mr. Khrushchev, then Moscow party leader, and Mayor Nikolai A. Bulganin to add more public toilets, "We booted the militia [police] on their behind and got them to help," the account says.

In condemning the purge in 1937 of Marshal Mikhail N. Tukhachevsky, a leading military figure, Mr. Khrushchev is quoted as having said: "There was a lot of cocking from men who couldn't reach up to his knees, much less to his navel."

Though declining to identify the origins of the material, Life contends that it has established its authenticity "beyond any doubt." According to Ralph Graves, managing editor, the manuscript obtained by Life was "studied thoroughly and skeptically" by Edward Crankshaw, British scholar on Soviet affairs and a biographer of Mr. Khrushchev.

Mr. Crankshaw, who pronounced the work "quite unmistakably" Mr. Khrushchev's, has written an introduction and historical footnotes for the book version, "Khrushchev Remembers," to be published next month by Little, Brown & Co. The text was translated by Scribe Talbot, a 22-year-old American Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, England.

There has been speculation that the original Russian text, said to consist of reminiscences taped by Mr. Khrushchev for internal official use, was made available in censored form for publication abroad without the former premier's knowledge.

In a signed statement, dated Nov. 10 and published in the controlled Soviet press a week later, Mr. Khrushchev disavowed any connection with publication of the

purported recollections, which will be serialized in about 20 magazines and newspapers throughout the world.

Mr. Khrushchev, 76, has been living in isolation and under guard at his estate, 15 miles west of Moscow. He was reportedly hospitalized recently for the second time this year with an ailment diagnosed as cardiac insufficiency.

Different Policies

The clearly anti-Stalinist tone of the document published in Life is out of step with the current Soviet policy of giving credit to Stalin's wartime leadership and keeping silent about details of his rule of terror.

In urging the rehabilitation of "all" Stalin's victims, Mr. Khrushchev's purported reminiscences appear to allude to such early Soviet leaders as Grigory Y. Zinoviev, Lev B. Kamenev, Nikolai I. Bukharin and Alexei I. Rykov, who were executed after show trials in 1936 and 1938.

The Life installment mentions Rykov, then Soviet premier, in connection with an incident in 1927 in which he presented Stalin with a steel broom "to sweep away our enemies." According to the Life text, Mr. Khrushchev comments: "Rykov could hardly have foreseen that he, too, would be swept away."

In describing Mr. Khrushchev's rapid rise in the Soviet leadership, the so-called reminiscences say that he, like most historians, initially attributed his advancement to Lazar M. Kaganovich, a close Stalin associate who was ousted by Mr. Khrushchev himself in 1957.

"But I soon began to realize," the Life article continues, "that my promotion was due not so much to Kaganovich as to Stalin himself. [Stalin's wife] sang my praises to Stalin, and Stalin told Kaganovich to help me along."

After having attended the Industrial Academy with Stalin's wife in late 1929 and in 1930, Mr. Khrushchev was appointed party secretary of a Moscow borough in January, 1931.

According to the Life account, it was not until Mr. Khrushchev became city party leader of all Moscow three years later "and started going regularly to Stalin's for family dinners" that he realized who his benefactor was.

Censoring, Editing?

The account is at variance with the record in saying that "Stalin and Nadezhda Sergeyevna [his wife] were always host and hostess" on these occasions. She committed suicide in November, 1932, more than a year before Mr. Khrushchev became first secretary of the Moscow city party.

Cutting or censoring of the original Russian material may have caused the error relating to Mr. Khrushchev's elevation to the Politburo.

According to the historical record, he became party leader of both Moscow city and region after the Central Committee's plenary meeting of Feb. 28, 1935. According to the Life account, he was appointed candidate member of the Politburo "at the next plenum."

Actually, three publicly announced plenary meetings made other changes in the Politburo before Mr. Khrushchev was appointed to that body in January, 1938, in connection with his appointment as party chief of the Ukraine.

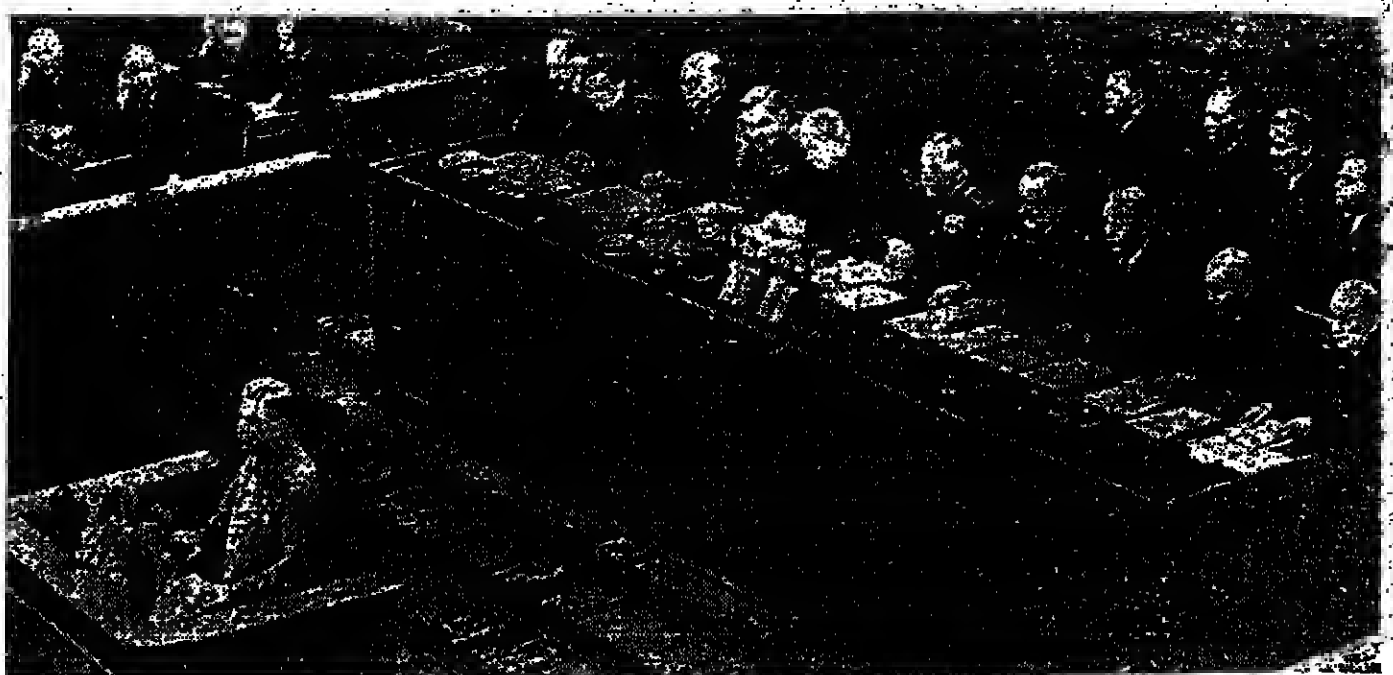
In view of his prompt departure for the Ukraine to direct Stalin's purge there, it may be open to question how he could "attend Politburo sessions regularly," as the Life account has it.

6 Jailed in Sweden

On U.S. Envoy Attack

JEREBRO, Sweden, Nov. 23 (AP)—Five young men and a girl have been convicted on charges stemming from a disturbance in which the car of United States Ambassador Jerome H. Holland was pelted with eggs on May 23. Sentences ranged from two months jail to minor fines. Two other persons were acquitted.

A 21-year-old student received the heaviest sentence, two months. He was charged with "causing annoyance constituting an affront to a foreign power." The others were charged with "annoyance" only.



Fifth from left in the first row of dignitaries is Nikita Khrushchev, listening to Stalin's closing speech to the Communist party congress in October, 1952. The front row, from left, Lazar M. Kaganovich, Georgi M.



Khrushchev, then 30, speaking at a party meeting.

An Excerpt From Text

'Khrushchev Remembers'

These are reminiscences attributed by Life magazine to Nikita S. Khrushchev concerning the excesses of Stalin's collectivization of agriculture in 1930.

COLLECTIVIZATION was begun the year before I was transferred from the Ukraine, but it wasn't until after I started work in Moscow that I began to suspect its real effects on the rural population—and it wasn't until many years later that I realized the scale of the starvation and repression which accompanied collectivization as it was carried out under Stalin.

My first glimpse of the truth was in 1930, when the party cell at the Industrial Academy tried to get rid of me by sending me out into the country on a business trip. The academy sponsored the Stalin collective farm in the Samara region, to which I was supposed to deliver money which we had collected for the purchase of agricultural implements.

Years later (Anastasia) Mikoyan told me that Comrade Demchenko, who was then first secretary of the Kiev regional committee, came to see him in Moscow. "Here's what Demchenko said: 'Anastasia' Ivanovich, does Comrade Stalin—for that matter, does anyone in the Politburo—know what's happening in the Ukraine? A train recently pulled into Kiev loaded with corpses of people who had starved to death. It had picked up corpses all the way from Poltava to Kiev. I think some body had better inform Stalin about this situation.'"

Perhaps we'll never know how many people perished directly as a result of collectivization or indirectly, as a result of Stalin's eagerness to blame its failure on others. But two things are certain: First, the Stalin brand of collectivization brought us nothing but misery and brutality; and second, Stalin played the decisive role in the leadership of our country at the time. If we were looking for someone to hold responsible, we could lay the blame squarely on Stalin's own shoulders.

Then, without warning, Stalin delivered his famous speech laying the blame for the excesses of the collectivization on active local party members. I remember being bothered by

the thought: If everything has been going as well on the collective farms as Stalin has been telling us, what's the reason for the speech?

Red Army Farmhands

One of my friends told me that there are strikes going on in the Ukraine, and that Red Army soldiers had to be mobilized to weed the sugar beet crop. I was horrified. "You couldn't expect Red Army soldiers, most of whom had never seen a sugar beet and didn't give a damn if they ever saw one again, to do the job right. Naturally the sugar beet crop was lost. Subsequently the word got around that famine had broken out in the Ukraine. I couldn't believe it. I'd left the Ukraine in 1929, when food had been plentiful and cheap."

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Malenkov, Lavrenti P. Beria, Nikolai A. Bulganin, Khrushchev, Kliment E. Voroshilov, Vyacheslav Molotov, Demyan S. Korotchenko, Chayamektov, Otto V. Kuusinen.

Mysterious Elements

Non-Factual 'Memoirs' Have Unexplained Origin, Purp

(Editor's note: Mr. Salisbury, assistant managing editor of a New York Times, formerly was chief of the Times bureau in Moscow and won a Pulitzer Prize for his reporting from Soviet Union. He has written extensively on Soviet affairs.)

By Harrison E. Salisbury

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (NYT)—What does "Khrushchev Remembers" add to our historical knowledge of the Stalin era?

The only answer that can be made now—and a highly qualified one—is not much. Not at least on the basis of the initial excerpts published in Life magazine. What is added, unfortunately, may not always be genuine.

At least one highly qualified source, Svetlana Alliluyeva, Stalin's daughter, said she found every reference to incidents of which she had personal knowledge to be confused, false or invented. Because she is the only living eyewitness in the West of events touched upon in "Khrushchev Remembers," the testimony of Madame Alliluyeva (now Mrs. Wesley Porter), must be given great weight.

And running through the document, like beads on a string, are basic historical and chronological errors—more, it would seem, than are plausible to attribute to an old man's fading memory or careless translators, rewriters and editors.

Nothing is known positively as to the origin of "Khrushchev Remembers." Time, Inc., has declared that they genuinely represent the views of Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev. Most speculation has centered on a collection of tapes recorded made over a period of considerable time in which Mr. Khrushchev recalled in rambling fashion important events and his impressions. The exercise, in the words of "Khrushchev Remembers," was undertaken to "contribute to the self-purification" of the Communist party.

Source Disputed

Some Soviet specialists have suggested, however, that the materials may not have originated in the Soviet Union. Two notable false documents of this type were a "Memorandum" by the late Maxim Litvinov and a book by Stalin's supposed, but nonexistent, nephew Budd Svanidze.

All that may be said is that there is at least one link between the police and the inner circle around Mr. Khrushchev, Alexei I. Adzhubel, Mr. Khrushchev's son-in-law and one-time editor of Izvestia, the government newspaper, was part of the high-knit Komzomol (Communist youth) organization, headed by Alexander Sholepin, which played a major role in the rehabilitation of the secret police after Stalin's death. Mr. Sholepin is a member of the Soviet Politburo.

If the materials actually originated in Moscow, what motive, outside of commercial, might be involved? The thrust of the first excerpts is strongly anti-Stalinist and contains a call for justice to "all of Stalin's victims," presumably including Leon Trotsky and those

obliterated in the purges—Z. Kameney, Bukharin and others.

It is difficult to see how a document could serve a purpose in the Soviet Union than, possibly, discredit Khrushchev and anyone allied to him. The document thus he turned against the men already hard pressed to present neo-Stalinist regime.

IX, as some evidence, the materials were passed West by Victor Louis, a mid of the Soviet security police motives might also be to scores between one police and another. Such speculation is not verified.

Mistakes Found

What can be said for certain that where incident and relation "Khrushchev Remembers" be checked with a living "the remembrance" turns out cloudy, false or fully invented.

For example, the document describes a dramatic drunken 1930 Year's party at Stalin's house. His daughter, Svetlana, said she was there. She thought tired, dances. She to rest Stalin commands dance. She refuses. He grabs the hair and drags her to the floor.

But Svetlana said she at no such party. As she said day: "I spent New Year's with my friends in Dom (the cinema club)." The last she saw her father before 1 in March, 1953, she said, his 73d birthday, Dec. 21, 1929.

Another example: The document attributes Mr. Khrushchev in Stalin's favor to Nadezhda Khrushcheva, Stalin's wife and Svetlana's mother. Nadezhda, he says, told him to Stalin's notice and of Khrushchev in January, 1930 came Moscow party secret "used to be invited regular family dinners at Stalin's home. Stalin and Nadezhda geyevna were always hosts and hostess." At this time Na had been dead for two years committed suicide Nov. 7, 1932, in the Kremlin.

Svetlana said she remembered Khrushchev once saying to her mother at the Ramo industrial Academy and he Nadezhda had spoken of Stalin. She has no memory of the family dinners and of they were impossible and mother was already dead.

The document describes a vacation spent by a village in the Black Sea at Borzhomi. Svetlana was at a villa near Sukhumi in the summer of 1951. It was during this the document says, that a paranoid suspicions, particularly V.M. Molotov and Anastas Mikoyan, deepened.

Svetlana's Account

But Svetlana described a time detail Stalin's 1951 time, which she spent with as did her brother, Vasily, for the time. It was spent in the Novy Afon villa but at the Likani Palace on the Kura at Borzhomi. Svetlana was there for two weeks but her father persuaded her to stay on, and did not return to Moscow late autumn. The document describes Stalin as being a great of American cowboy movies, ing them repeatedly in his movie theater in the Kremlin.

Svetlana said she was for movie too and for years might after night with her to the small theater. She could not recall ever seeing cowboy picture.

The document says that a "apparently had a street in Moscow" and worked out a ferent route every day to be loved in his trips between villa at Kuntsevo, just ou Moscow, and the Kremlin. But Svetlana said: "Every knows that isn't true—he at went by the route." The route well known in Moscow, run from Red Square to Kalinin Square across Arbat Square, into Arbat and on out of town. It special police, had a special light-system activated the night Stalin's bulletproof limousine working in any building along way was permitted to do so without a secret police check. If loitering or window-shopping the Arbat was not permitted.

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ملكو من الدول

Union, Sign Pact

Ambassador at Moscow

Nov. 23 (NYT).—The U.S. and Communist China signed an agreement on trade and payments between the two countries in Peking.

The pact, which was signed by the Chinese Ambassador to the U.S., Chen Yi, and the U.S. Ambassador to China, Walteruccio D'Amico, is the first such agreement since the 1970-71 longer period was in effect.

The pact was one of the by the Soviet government of normalizing relations between the two governments severely strained by the Sino-Soviet split.

It arrived in Peking 13 days after the U.S. Ambassador to China, Walteruccio D'Amico, was named to the post.

He was received by the Chinese Ambassador to the U.S., Chen Yi, who routinely receives U.S. Ambassadors.

Chen Yi, who routinely receives U.S. Ambassadors, said the pact was a "serious defeat" for the United States.

He added that Communist China rejects any "two Chinas" solution that would preserve U.S. membership in the United Nations.

In its first commentary on the results of Friday's UN voting, the radio station said:

"This is a serious defeat for the policy of U.S. imperialism, which in its obstinate stand of hostility toward the Chinese people, has for the last 20 years, manipulated the voting machine of the UN and installed the Chiang Kai-shek clique, which has long been spurned by the Chinese people."

Radio Peking said the United States changed its posture in the United Nations this year from one of attacking Communist China to defending the Nationalist Chinese regime.

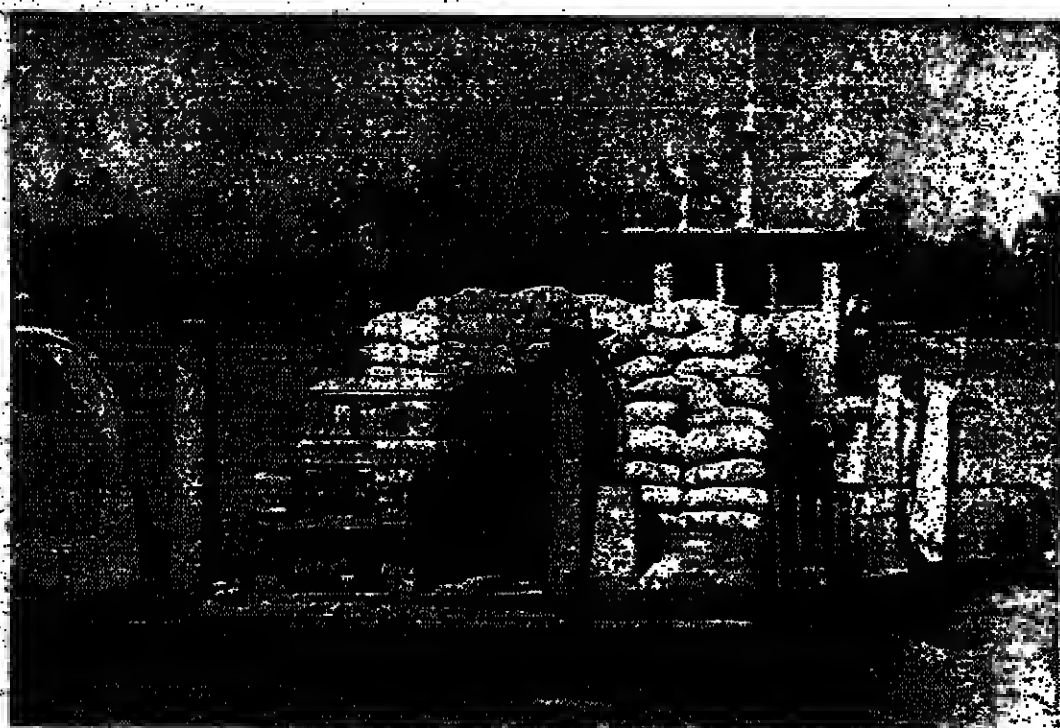
"U.S. imperialism changed its tone for the sole purpose of misleading others, so as to facilitate its intensified pursuit of the 'two Chinas' or 'one China-one Taiwan' plot. This is what the Chinese people can never permit," Peking said.

"The bastion of the U.S. imperialism in the United Nations has become more and more ineffective," it said.

"It has become increasingly difficult for U.S. imperialism to continue to manipulate the UN voting machine."

"An increasing number of countries have risen against the crime of U.S. imperialism and its accomplices in playing power politics and practicing hegemony in the United Nations."

"If U.S. imperialism and its accomplices continue their course of wilful action and conspiracy in the United Nations, they will either face an even more shameful defeat for themselves, or bring failure to the United Nations."



STAFF OF LIFE—A Pakistani ferry carries food—consisting mostly of sacks of rice—to Bhola Island, a week after a cyclone-tidal wave laid waste to the area.

Radio Peking Calls UN Vote U.S. 'Defeat'

TOKYO, Nov. 23 (UPI).—Majority support for Communist China's bid for membership in the United Nations was a "serious defeat" for the United States, Radio Peking said today.

It added that Communist China rejects any "two Chinas" solution that would preserve U.S. membership in the United Nations.

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Teachers in Illinois End 12-Week Strike

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Nov. 23 (UPI).—A 12-week strike, reportedly the longest ever by teachers in this country, is over. Teachers conceded they won so little that merely going back to work seemed to them a major achievement.

Fears of Cholera Epidemic Mounting in East Pakistan

By Sydney H. Schanberg

DACCA, Pakistan, Nov. 23 (UPI).—Fears of a large outbreak of cholera mounted in East Pakistan today despite stepped-up foreign relief efforts in the race to keep alive the sick and hungry survivors of last week's cyclone and tidal wave.

Some of the coastal areas and offshore islands devastated by the storm have still not been reached by rescue workers, and any survivors there have been left to fend for themselves.

"They are as good as dead," said a local official. "It's too late for them. Let's be realistic. We have to forget them and concentrate on the ones we really can help."

This official said the minimum need was for 300 more physicians and 5,000 field hospital tents with full supplies of medicines. "Otherwise there will be a massive epidemic very soon," he said.

Epidemic Expected

Other health officials conceded privately that they expect a cholera epidemic, and perhaps typhoid too. "Thousands of the bodies of the humans and animals killed by the storm have still not been buried and are decomposing in the streams and rivers of the stricken coastal area," they said.

The desperate survivors are drinking this water because there is no other. Cholera has already broken out in a few areas but some of this may be the usual appearance of the disease in East Pakistan at this time every year—after the monsoon rains. Doctors here say it could be another week or two before they will know how bad the epidemic will be.

Foreign relief supplies and personnel are pouring into Dacca at an increased pace. The British are rushing aid from Singapore, including four ships carrying helicopters, landing craft, British Army engineers and 40 commandos who will reconnoiter the area and advise on what is needed and how to move it in. One of the British ships has equipment to purify water.

Manila Toll Up To 172; Damage At \$15.8 Million

MANILA, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—Typhoon Patsy, which ripped through Manila and outlying provinces four days ago, killed 172 people, the Philippine Red Cross said today.

Unofficial estimates placed the amount of damage caused by the 125-mile-an-hour winds of the typhoon at up to \$15.8 million.

President Ferdinand Marcos, who flew over the typhoon area yesterday, has placed the Manila area and five other regions under a state of emergency. Most of Manila's 3.5 million residents are still without water or electricity.

The president met with cabinet and congressional leaders today to discuss additional measures to speed up aid for the thousands of homeless.

A presidential palace communiqué said Mr. Marcos is considering asking the United States to implement a four-year-old promise to develop a joint typhoon damage control program. This would include the help of a U.S. meteorological team.

Clothed Nudists Win EL CAJON, Calif., Nov. 23 (UPI).—The Sun Island Nudist Club's float won the sweepstakes award yesterday in the annual Mother Goose parade here. The float depicted the nursery rhyme "There Was an Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe." The girls on the float wore clothing.

SAVE TIME - MONEY - WORRY with PITT & SCOTT Ltd

Pet Monkeys Health Peril, WHO Warns

GENEVA, Nov. 23 (AP).—The World Health Organization has warned of the health hazard of keeping monkeys as pets.

Although a large number of monkeys are used for medical research, the agency said, "surprisingly large numbers" are sold as pets, often falling short of required health standards.

It warned that monkeys are susceptible to many human diseases, including tuberculosis, influenza, dysentery, hepatitis and measles. WHO noted that a number of laboratory workers have died after handling wild monkeys.

Australian, 27, Dies; Posed as Doctor in Texas

TOWNSVILLE, Australia, Nov. 23 (UPI).—Francis Dalglish, a young Australian who successfully posed as a doctor in a small Texas town, has died at the age of 27.

A spokesman for the Townsville Hospital said today Mr. Dalglish died Saturday from a kidney failure.

Mr. Dalglish, who had received training in Australia as a veterinarian, posed as a physician in the town of McCombs, Texas, earlier this year. He had treated 88 patients while posing as the town's only doctor.

His imposture was discovered, but when the townspeople of McCombs found out that the young man had a terminal kidney illness, they helped pay for his way back home.

Mr. Dalglish, who posed as Dr. E.L. Maxwell of Alaska, was arrested on July 17 when the McCombs Hospital administrator, Joe Collins, discovered the fraud.

Oerlikon Ex-Official Admits Illegal Sales to South Africa

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—Gabriel Lebedinsky, former sales director of Switzerland's biggest arms manufacturer, Oerlikon Buehler, admitted in court today that he ordered the illegal export of arms to South Africa and other countries by means of false documents.

Mr. Lebedinsky, 56, was testifying on the first day of a trial in which the head of the firm, Dieter Buehler, 48, and five employees or former employees, including Mr. Lebedinsky, are charged with providing false information in order to export arms worth about \$20 million to countries on Switzerland's arms-embargo list between 1963 and 1968. More than half went to South Africa, the prosecution alleged.

A seventh man is charged with illegal suppression and destruction of documents.

If found guilty the seven face sentences of up to five years hard labor.

Highest Court

There were strict security precautions when the trial began before five judges of the Federal Tribunal, Switzerland's supreme penal court.

Mr. Lebedinsky said that when the embargo was imposed in 1963 he decided to find nominal destinations not subject to the embargo for arms destined for banned countries.

"I had talks with the South Africans and these talks convinced me that I had to find another way," he said.

According to the 54-page indictment drawn up by Federal Prosecutor Hans Walder, who is conducting the case, the feigned destinations given for most of the illegally exported weapons were in France, although some consignments were falsely marked as going to Iran.

The indictment said about \$12 million worth of the arms exported illegally had gone to South Africa.

Israel received nearly \$5 million worth, and smaller quantities went to Nigeria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon and Malaysia.

All these countries were at the time on Switzerland's arms-embargo list, which covers countries at war or deemed to be areas of potential conflict, the indictment said.

Bonn Youths Protest Soviet Anti-Semitism

BONN, Nov. 23 (AP).—West German police cut six students loose from the Soviet Embassy fence today when they had chained themselves to protest alleged Soviet anti-Semitism.

Police said about 20 demonstrators marched on the embassy in Rolandseck, several miles south of the West German capital, carrying posters and shouting slogans such as "Freedom for Jewish Culture," "Let Jews Go to Israel" and "Socialism yes—Anti-Semitism no."

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On board, ARCO gave them the red carpet treatment. And ordered them a special "Eat-Up". Tom indulged his passion for Lobster Thermidor.

They barely touched down on Rome, then ARCO whisked them off to Nairobi.

In true Safari fashion, ARCO ordered a landrover to meet them and drive them out to the hotel at Treetops.

As honeymooners, ARCO asked everybody along the line to treat them like Royalty.

The pleasure of a ranger's company was requested by ARCO to take the happy couple on a tour of Ngorongoro. ARCO also arranged the whole tour.

As Treetops ARCO booked them up for a fortnight of wild life.

On the way home ARCO arranged a whirlwind tour of Rome.

They lived like true Romans for a day. From the Hotel Flora on Via Veneto. They did Gucci in the afternoon. And had a great evening on the town with us.

In the morning we picked the happy couple up after breakfast and put them on the plane to New York. ARCO laid on the champagne.

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Filibustering in Guinea

It says a good deal about the regime of President Sekou Touré that his country could be invaded from the sea by a force that was variously ascribed to the Portuguese and to internal enemies of his regime. And it says rather more about the present state of the world that this mysterious and violent event caused comparatively little excitement outside Guinea. The Security Council met, ordered the invaders to cease and desist, and sent a team to investigate. Portugal denied any involvement. And shooting went on in Conakry, accompanied by communiqués and much speculation. But that was about the extent of international reaction.

President Touré's prickly nationalism has made few allies for him abroad; his economic difficulties have led to large-scale emigration from Guinea. A thorn in the side of Portuguese Guinea, and frequently at odds with other African states, he has acquired a variety of enemies, enough to make nearly any theory about the source of the invasion plausible.

Apart from the special vulnerabilities of Guinea's president, however, the incident is revealing in that it is another of the filibustering expeditions that have been so common in the post-World War II scene. The term "filibuster" (a corruption of the Dutch word for freebooter) was originally applied to pirates; it then became common in describing almost any kind of private war—notably those ventures undertaken by citizens of the United States against Latin American gov-

ernments in the 19th century. But as a reasonable degree of international order was imposed—or at least when international disorder was confined to the acts of sovereign states—the word "filibuster" was largely relegated to the practice by minorities in the United States Senate of talking a bill to death.

The widespread anarchy that followed World War II led to a revival of filibustering in the old sense, although the word was seldom used, and the filibusterers themselves represented a medley of simple mercenaries, dedicated revolutionaries and eub rosa agents of various states and parties. Cuba has been the scene of several filibustering expeditions of various degrees of success: Africa has proved an even more fertile field. Hijacking is another version of the same general type of activity, showing the same range of motivation, from mere greed to high idealism, and creating the same kind of international uncertainty.

Whatever the outcome of the raid into Guinea, and whatever the impulses behind it, filibustering deserves the attention of the community of nations. The issues may not seem to represent the same clear threat to international commerce and stability that hijacking has done, because seizing a commercial plane in flight obviously poses a danger to every nation flying, or being served by, aircraft. But essentially the two acts are similar; essentially they represent the decay of order; essentially they call for international policing.

A Khrushchev Puzzle

Life's publication yesterday of the first part of what are claimed to be Khrushchev's memoirs is certain to provoke intensive international discussion. The Soviet government has already indicated concern about the matter by having Tass issue a denial—allegedly by Nikita Khrushchev—of the material's authenticity, but the denial is so curiously worded that it does not dispose of the issue.

The portrait of Stalin which emerges from this first installment is a familiar one to those who have read Khrushchev's originally secret speech of February, 1956, as well as Milovan Djilas's "Conversations with Stalin" and Svetlana Alliluyeva's "Twenty Letters to a Friend." Fascinating and repulsive as the ordinary reader will find this description of Stalin, the account—even if authentic—adds only details to the professional historian's knowledge of the tyrant who built the Soviet colossus at such huge human cost. Politically, the chief impact of this publication will be to remind the world that many of Stalin's victims—Trotsky, Bukharin,

Rykov, Zinoviev and numerous others—are still reviled in official Soviet history.

A final verdict on the importance of this manuscript cannot be based on this brief, first extract. But even now the question of authenticity emerges as central. The curious errors of fact are perhaps explicable as the result of an old man's falling memory, but there are less innocent alternative explanations. Back in the 1950s a volume allegedly containing the diary of the late Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs Maxim Litvinov was published in the United States with an introduction by the eminent British historian E. H. Carr. Nevertheless there is widespread belief that those memoirs were concocted abroad and this newspaper's reviewers implied that they had actually been written by a defected Soviet diplomat, Grigory Bessedovsky. Analogous suspicions are likely to bedevil these alleged Khrushchev memoirs unless Life states more convincingly than it has to date how and from whom it received the manuscript and why it is so confident that its author was Nikita S. Khrushchev.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A Dusty Answer

Neither the world press, nor the governments, nor the UN, nor UNESCO appear to realize the extent of this tragedy. What has the UN done immediately? What has this so-called "organization" of the nations of the world undertaken at once? Has its secretary-general thought of convening the representatives of all the states in the world to devise an international action to be undertaken and coordinated?

In the absence of the UN, have the rich states of the West thought of meeting for demonstrating to the East what they are capable of doing? No. One goes to the moon and excavates it. This is astounding. But one does not go to so much trouble for a million men in deadly peril. This is even more astounding.

—From La Nation (Paris).

Trade Protectionism

The passage of the trade bill by the House of Representatives is a mark of the rising tide of protectionism and is a warning of trouble ahead. The Senate has yet to adopt the parallel measure and is probably even more narrowly divided on its merits than was the House. There is therefore no certainty that the law go through in its present state.

In any case the narrowness of the House majority would give President Nixon sound reason for vetoing the bill, which in its present form the administration dislikes. But the President has shown himself susceptible to political pressure, and the plain fact is that the United States economy is still depressed. There is just too much un-

employment at every level. People are being really hurt. Emotion tends at such times to be far stronger than reason.

—From the Times (London).

Peking Outside the Door

China will enter the United Nations when the General Assembly no longer demands a majority of two-thirds to vote in favor. The prestige of the United Nations doubtless has nothing to gain in shifting this question of a basic problem toward those of procedure. Meanwhile, the largest country of Asia will stay by the door of the UN. As, for other reasons, does the biggest economic power in Europe, West Germany. From this double paradox, the prestige of the international organization no longer has anything to gain.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Western Weakness

Russian tank superiority on the European front is now 4 to 1; at the last count it was 3 to 1. NATO's inferiority in infantry and aircraft is only slightly less, and is certainly increasing. Russia has already out-equipped the United States in land-based missiles. Now Mr. Laird says that at the current rate she will be ahead in what is at present America's greatest standby—the nuclear missile submarine—in four or five years. For the moment, in the face of Russia's mercilessness toward the rest of the world and toward her own people—expansion of military strength, the West is weakest where it should be strongest. This is in the defense of densely populated industrial Europe, where grossly inadequate forces have no room or indeed capability to maneuver.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 24, 1895

PARIS—In examining styles seen for some time, the dresses are too much overloaded with ruffles, buttons, flowers, laces, embroidery and furs, whose simultaneous use is often a detriment to the freedom of the lines. The large laces have hence had a tendency to diminish the fullness of skirts and sleeves, and have abandoned the use of long-sleeved "wristlets" previously employed to make the hand appear smaller.

Fifty Years Ago

November 24, 1920

LONDON—The recent wave of Irish terrorism broke into the House of Commons yesterday, vis-a-vis the Dublin massacre. Something like a free-for-all developed as Joseph Devlin, member for West Belfast and leading champion of the Irish cause, attempted to speak. He was shouted down, and twice forced to his seat before he could complete what he had to say. Mr. Devlin shouted at the top of his voice, hoarse with passion, throughout the pandemonium.



OLIPHANT
"Welcome! We've Met Many of Your Victims..."

War Is Peace

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—George Orwell could not have improved on Defense Secretary Laird's phrasing in the announcement of renewed American bombing in North Vietnam. There was not even any "bombing" in it—just "protective reaction strikes." They had been made against "missile and anti-aircraft gun sites and related facilities" in response to "attacks on our unarmed reconnaissance planes." It all sounded so clean and just.

But of course bombing is not clean. The U.S. Air Force accounts of bombing military targets in North Vietnam between 1965 and 1968 sounded surgically precise. But not very surprisingly, many of the bombs turned out to have hit non-military buildings and killed civilians.

Nor is the ground for retaliation so clear. Those "unarmed" American reconnaissance planes are escorted by others armed with rockets, cannon and bombs. It does not seem altogether astonishing that North Vietnam should object to such overflights.

The American claim, consistently denied by the enemy, is that the Vietnamese agreed to the reconnaissance in 1968 in return for suspension of the bombing. Did they agree to almost daily overflights of that kind?

A Grain of Salt

There is bound to be skepticism also about Laird's assurance that the new bombing did not go north of the 19th Parallel. An American wants to believe assurances by his own government. But it was that government, to take a recent example of deception, that said it would not fly close-support missions in Cambodia and then blandly proceeded to do so.

Retaliation may not, indeed, be the real reason for the renewed bombing raids, or the only one. Reports from Washington say a prime military aim was to hit at

stockpiles of supplies ready to move south.

Why should any of this bother us? Isn't it natural to bomb enemy supplies? What difference does it make if the nature and purpose of an American military action are covered by Orwellian New-speak?

The capacity of Americans to react to events in Vietnam does seem to be at a point of exhaustion. Even the most concerned have a limit to their emotions and to their hope of affecting events. Our feelings have been numbed by all the lying and killing on both sides in Vietnam.

But the bombing episode has disturbing implications apart from any arousing of moral ardor. It indicates once again that President Nixon's goal in Vietnam is not a political settlement but military victory by any means.

Switch in Strategy?

The President has slowly but persistently been withdrawing American troops—a policy for which he will deserve the praise of history no matter what other blots there may be in Vietnam. But he has also warned against defeat or "humiliation." The puzzling question has been how he expected to withdraw and win at the same time.

The sudden, massive air attacks on North Vietnam suggest what Nixon may have in mind. As U.S. ground combat troops disappear, he may count on big air strikes—all over Indochina and for an indefinite period—to keep the Communists off balance while Saigon's forces carry the burden of the ground war.

But that is a recipe not for peace but for indefinite war. It would require huge American installations and expenditures for uncountable years, as well as the maintenance of South Vietnam as an armed camp.

The only road to peace in Vietnam is by political accommodation. A surprise attack such as the bombings may have real tactical advantages. But it may also focus attention wrongly on short-term goals instead of the necessary long-term objective of American policy: a political settlement that leaves Vietnam to the Vietnamese. The bombing reminds us that the real peace is as important to the American character as to the Vietnamese.

The retaliation, as officially described, was for the downing of an American reconnaissance plane, with the apparent loss of two lives. To respond to that with 38 1/2 hours of bombing by large numbers of aircraft was, to put it mildly, grossly disproportionate.

Americans' tolerance of such acts done in their name is a particularly disturbing result of the Vietnam war. As Stuart Hampshire, the English philosopher, wrote recently in the New York Review of Books, we have chosen, to match the calculated cruelty of this guerrilla in our methods of war and thus have inevitably brutalized ourselves.

The Very Model of a Marshal

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—Long ago, I suggested that no one could tell what Soviet marshals thought, but you could at least tell how they looked—which is like Gen. Curtis E. LeMay carried to the third power. Now, however, it is also possible to tell a little of the way they think, because of the testimony of the very high-level Czechoslovak military defector, Gen. Jan Sejna.

It is important to know how Soviet marshals think, too, because of a key fact in the Sejna testimony. In 1967, the Soviet military leaders were in fact able to defy the civilian party bosses of the theoretical ruling Soviet Presidium, and thus to force the appointment of Marshal Andrei A. Grechko as the new Soviet defense minister.

Marshal Grechko is still on the job. And Gen. Sejna's testimony is doubly valuable, precisely because he had so many opportunities to observe Marshal Grechko in action, when the latter was Warsaw Pact commander from July, 1960, to April 13, 1967.

The results are not exactly reassuring. At the Warsaw Pact meetings (which Sejna regularly attended) Marshal Grechko freely admitted that a general war was undesirable until the Soviets had a decisive lead in nuclear weapons. But he also promised that the Soviets would achieve such a lead by 1980, at the very latest.

At the fairly alcoholic feasts that followed the formal meetings, Marshal Grechko was given to boasting about what would happen when this decisive Soviet lead was finally attained. The Americans, he would say, "would get their orders, and if the U.S. was obstinate, the U.S. would then be destroyed."

Telling the Troops

A large discount must obviously be made, here, for a Soviet marshal's idea of the right stuff to feed his satellite troops. Even so, one is impressed by the strong indication that the Soviet military leaders genuinely believe in the possibility, so often denied in this country, of a truly decisive nuclear-strategic lead.

Laird and the Defense Budget The Wheeler-Dealer

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The biggest change now going on in the administration has nothing to do with speculation about new men to lead the departments of Treasury, Interior and Agriculture. It has to do with the outlook of the most powerful and fascinating figure in the cabinet, Defense Secretary Melvin Laird.

Mr. Laird's recent remarks about a possible rise in defense spending reflect a basic transformation in the role he has been playing inside the administration. As a result, it will become far harder to maintain an adequate defense force while meeting the pressing need for more spending on domestic matters.

Mr. Laird is a powerful man because he has a strong personal base in the congressional establishment of the Republican party. Before he went to the Pentagon, it was generally reckoned that he would eventually succeed General Ford as the top Republican in the House. Mr. Laird is fascinating because he has the politician's supreme gift. He has an instinctive feel for the joints of events, the hidden places where one position merges imperceptibly into the next. He felt no pain, for example, in moving from Eisenhower, through Goldwater, to Nixon.

Smooth Operator

At the Pentagon, Mr. Laird has been cut with a vengeance. He has ingratiated himself to the services by paying elaborate attention to professional military judgment on strategic matters. He has practically emasculated the offices of International Security Affairs and Systems Analysis, which were so important to former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, as a check on the military.

Behind the scenes, to be sure, Mr. Laird has joined in the budget-cutting. Indeed he has led the way in pushing for troop withdrawal from Vietnam and Western Europe. But he has concealed this role from his clients in the services by the screening device of the Defense Program Review Committee.

The DPRC—comprising leading officials from the Defense Department, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Budget Bureau and the Central Intelligence Agency—under the chairmanship of White House aide Henry Kissinger—has been the chief forum for budget-cutting. And Mr. Laird has been able to make it seem that other officials were twisting his arm.

In the past several weeks, however, Mr. Laird has ceased to be

a willing accomplice of the administration in its effort to contain the budget. His office has been slow to forward alternate allocations of service appropriations. It has recommended a "cut" in the defense structure proposed by the administration in an attempt to meet the fiscal year 1971 budget. Defense Department's "survival."

Campaign Assessor

Since the election, more Mr. Laird has been giving Republicans an interesting morning judgment. He is critical of Republican campaign for not charging that the administration met unemployment only by sending men to Vietnam. He has said the Nixon administration should have explained employment as a pure consequence of the winding down of the war. And he has urged a defense spending as a way to pay job opportunities in unemployment.

Mr. Laird's speech to the Economic Club of New York is merely makes public the he has been urging behind the scenes. "I see," he said, "strong and not evidence for possible defense increases in order to meet requirements, many, too long deferred."

This does not mean, to that there has to be an increase. The President's down the lid if he wants, so can the Congress. Mr. Laird has virtually demoted internal management caps the office of Secretary of Defense. If he is now backing away from the principle of defense cut will be no good way to fight out in national matters no outside force—not the House, still less the Senate, do that.

As to the motives, Mr. Laird turn-around, one that he has been genuinely concerned by charges in the press and the press likely budget-cutting to the Johnson; the Secretary of Defense who was discredited who Korean war broke out. A theory is that Mr. Laird's understanding for dissonance elements in the Republican One shrewd observer points the other day that Melvin resembles Louis Johnson not being a Secretary of Defense ambitions for higher office, Vice-President, or President.

Yet Marshal Grechko was also given to treating the highest personages of the Eastern European satellite states with open contempt. He is unlikely, therefore, to have taken any of them into his innermost confidence. Hence the stances of this contempt, also from the Sejna testimony, are probably more significant than anything else.

One instance concerned a holiday in Prague taken by Marshal Grechko and his family. To please Grechko, President Novotny ordered his country villa, Lani, to be specially staffed as a vacation retreat for the great man. A banquet was prepared. A picked welcoming committee, including Gen. Sejna, was waiting on the steps of Lani when three limousines carrying the Warsaw Pact commander and his party, swept up before the villa door.

Only Marshal Grechko troubled to leave the first car. The welcoming committee eagerly told him all that had been done to make his stay at Lani pleasant. He answered with just one word: "Good." Then he got back into his big car, returned to Prague with his party, and never bothered to see Lani again.

As for instance Number Two, it is a rather long story which must be compressed here. Briefly, Marshal Grechko ordered a breakfast conference at 8 a.m. at a Warsaw Pact meeting in Prague.

At 10 a.m. there was the news that he had awakened when that he had gone for a breakfast stroll. And the party did not begin their full until 11 a.m., when the full satrap of Eastern Bloc had declined to appear, wearing his medals glittering, and a single word of apology.

This kind of crass, untutored rudeness to leaders of subject peoples would be hard to match wickered annals of Western imperialism. From these mere social facts, however, one can deduce the full role of this Soviet military leaders in the invasion of Czechoslovakia. Less than total subordination is obviously too little for a man as Grechko.

The picture that finally emerges of a man of great power—of Sejna's testimony is emphatic: Marshal Grechko is strong—strong as well as strong-charactered as a man who is also arrogant, vindictive and brutal in an extreme degree. And this, please remember, is the man now planning next Soviet military moves in Middle East.

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ding the Establishment

Dorsey

Beards are in. Behind the wheel cars and in the semiers and in Saint-Germain.

anti-establishment barbe contest-picked up by But there are rds. They can nevolent, noble nous or Machiaded or sensual, berate abandon. t, bushy, vary h that diffident k. Others have nely drawn fl-

the fad seems his people, fact-journalists, photo-intellectuals. "It wear a beard as a New Year's gower. No, he disclose his name, beard devotees s getting longer includes writer designer Yves and his partner Grand Vefour d Oliver, singers Johnny Ralphy, Rous, decorator re, Cardin's alter er, editor Roger dressing tycoon ge and the own-e-Martine stores,

Shaving lazily admit that hem the daily But others treat at respect. Ray-s his own Italian come to his res-ondary morning-ver gives orders Mario clips and d as neatly and French garden, cudes epicurean but his beard, it gives him added

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Right, designer Yves Saint Laurent and, left, painter Vincent Rous have adopted beards.



CHANCE.

smooth as velvet." The Caritas also do a subtle dyeing job on beards that have more salt than pepper.

Black beards are obviously more wicked than blond beards but both have charm. Black beards can make a man look as dangerously intriguing as Othello, blond beards have a special, appealing, angelic quality.

Political Beards
Fashion aside, the reasons for growing a beard are extremely varied. Ron Berkeley's beard is definitely political. He

grew it in Greece where he was working on a film to protest against the government's no-beard, no mini-skirt diktat. For Jacques Dessange and Fred Salem, it all started with a safari in Kenya. Mr. Salem kept his "because I think it makes me look more virile and important. I was tired of people treating me like a playboy." Vincent Rous, who looked himself up all last week to grow his said "beards are romantic." Rous had confided on French television that after 60,

a beard is good camouflage for a double chin.

All this may sound frivolous, but there's at least one man in town who believes that beards have a deep sociological meaning. Jacques de Closset, who recently opened a unisex hair-dressing salon on the Left Bank, thinks beards are an effort to express one's ego.

"In our mechanized, standardized society, a man's last refuge is his personal appearance. A beard offers self-defense, psychological liberation."

LONDON:

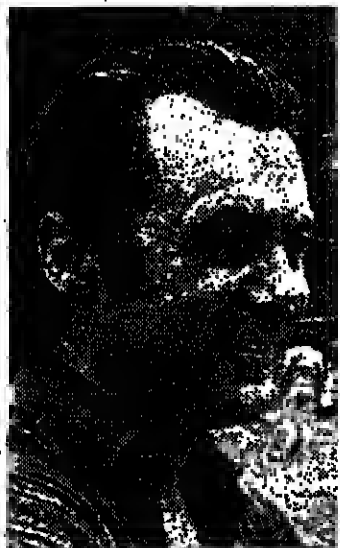
'The Underground (Press) Is Everywhere'

By John Walker

LONDON—John Wilcock is emerging from the underground. Not like older radicals, coming up for air, but testing to see if the atmosphere above is fit for him to flourish as a remarkably independent editor and publisher.

Last month, he relaunched as a magazine with a printing run of 150,000 copies his "Other Scenes," which has existed for four years mainly as a subscription-only newsletter of art and revolution. It is the first attempt to sell in Europe and America a magazine that makes no compromise in content to mass tastes or Madison Avenue preconceptions. Success at this time when many middle-brow publications are running into trouble could have far-reaching repercussions.

"Already, the underground press is doing things that sell as well as being radical," he says. "The rock papers and the sex papers are both commercial ventures that sprang from the underground and are now being coming mass media. We operate on the basis that advertising is not essential, that we can



John Wilcock
...hip compendium.

make a profit without it. As we succeed, so big publishing combines will copy us."

Distributor Lost

Over the past 14 years Mr. Wilcock, a stocky 42, has be-

come one of the founding fathers of underground journalism and the single greatest influence on the style of youthful newspapers across the world. At the moment, it is touch-and-go whether "Other Scenes" will make the breakthrough. With this month's issue, the second, Mr. Wilcock has lost his distributor. "He said that we were too controversial and that the contents offended the local distributors," he says.

What were they objecting to? Was it excerpts from George Orwell's "1984" headlined: "Why the State Digs War"? Or praise for the radical doctors opposed to AMA attitudes? It couldn't have been. Gregory Bateson's discussion of Andy Warhol as the Fidel Castro of art, could it? Or the suggestion that the CIA controls Europe's heroin trade from a center in Greece?

He does not know. "The contents lived up to his formula for success: 'pot, art, politics, religion, sex, sociology and revolution.' More hip than hippie, in his battered hat (bearing an ambiguous button: John Wilcock Takes Trips), tweed jacket, and sandals, he has the

appearance of an English eccentric rather than an apocalyptic underground hero.

From Fleet Street

Born in Britain, Mr. Wilcock was a Fleet Street reporter before arriving in New York, where he helped found "The Village Voice" and became its first news editor. Since then, he has edited New York's widely copied "East Village Other" and the "Los Angeles Free Press," besides putting out his own newspaper and writing a column that pops up in papers from London to Tokyo.

He once said that his ambition was to know everybody and introduce them to each other, something he comes near to achieving in his globe-trotting as a travel writer, producing \$5-and-\$10-a-day books on such countries as India, Mexico and Japan. But he always returns to New York. "America is such a vibrant country," he says. "It still has the pioneer tradition of people coming and doing things for themselves. It has the most freedom as well as the most fantastic repression. But I believe that the freedom

quotient is so strong that it will always win, because America is the wave of the world, still where the action is."

Even so, he feels he is part of a supra-national movement. "The underground is everywhere. I see my magazine as a hip compendium of the newest and best work being done by artists and writers all over the world. My readers are part of a worldwide conspiracy whose fellows comprise some of the most creative people alive. It is becoming less relevant what one's own country is doing and saying."

His next aim is a new New York daily paper. "What we call the underground is now the life-style of everyone I know," he says. "In advertising terms, there's a whole market to be tapped. I could start a daily with just \$50,000, linked to London and the West Coast by telex. Even if I don't do it, then someone else will. And soon."

Newport Founder Disowns Pop Festivals

By Joan Z. Shore

BRUSSELS—George Wein, by his own admission, is a square in music circles although 16 years ago he created the first of contemporary music festivals—the annual Newport Jazz Festival.

Five years later, with infallible timing, he founded the Newport Folk Festival. The third "generation" of festivals, those devoted to pop music, is a direct descendant, but Mr. Wein will have nothing to do with the hippy grandchild.

"It's good, pop music, but it's overrated as a cult. We've created a great charisma about it, but musically as well, it's way overrated." He pauses, then adds charitably, "Of course, it's better than Patti

Page singing 'Doggie in the Window.'

"Jazz? It's more intellectual; it makes a demand on the listener. Folk music? It's the roots of everything. It comes from the people. It comes without professionals. There's an amateurism in folk music and communication, which pop often has too."

Beyond pop's questionable quality, Mr. Wein deplores the drug scene has grown up around it. "Festivals have to be policed against drugs; it's the one single problem. Legalization of pot isn't the answer. We just can't all be dropouts. A drugged society is no good."

On the other hand, he feels most of the tension at pop festivals is outside, not within. Youth, he believes, wants these events, and society must provide areas for them. "Maybe even an abandoned army camp," he suggests with a grin.

Trouble in 1960

The Jazz Festival at Newport ran into trouble in 1960, when riots broke its temporary dissolution. "But that was different from today," Mr. Wein explains. "Those were resort-type riots, with kids in Bermuda shorts."

Mr. Wein maintains a home in Newport and an apartment in New York. His offices—in New York, Paris and Tokyo—employ ten or 11 people and keep him hopping to Europe and Japan several times a year. His wife (both Weins are from Boston) is a biochemist, but has been lured from the laboratory



George Wein
...Newport's father.

to help manage the various festivals, which have become coast-to-coast institutions. Hampton, Virginia, the Ohio Valley and New Orleans have joined the original Newport Festival "family."

Mr. Wein is presently in Europe with eight jazz groups from Newport, calmly maneuvering 60 musicians in and out of 17 cities—from Belgrade to Bergen from Bristol to Bucharest. The logistics of the three-week tour are scribbled on a chart that seems permanently wedged between Wein and his telephone.

"Generally, European countries are beautiful audiences,"



DINING OUT IN PARIS

Trying to Recapture a Reputation

By Jon Winroth

PARIS—Until a few years ago, Le Petit Bedon was generally rated as one of the finest restaurants in Paris. At its highest point, it had two Michelin stars, some of the highest prices going and Bernard Collet as its owner.

Mr. Collet sold the restaurant four years ago and—as the restaurant changed hands two more times—the Michelin has studiously avoided any recommendation of Le Petit Bedon.

The present owner was a snack bar manager at various American and Canadian Army bases, and might seem to be all that was needed to finish off the restaurant for good.

On the contrary, Paul Delattre is determined to try to reestablish Le Petit Bedon's reputation. He chef is Jacques Tieg, a slight, shy man of talent who worked with Mr. Collet in his days of glory and today prepares the same specialties even as he adds new dishes.

Some of the elite clientele is reappearing—Rothschilds, Alfred Hitchcock—and while Le Petit Bedon is still far from being one of the capital's very best restaurants, it does seem to be headed once more for the stars.

Huitres de Belon ou champagne are one of the better specialties. A sauce made of the juice of the oysters, champagne, cream, butter, shallots and lemon juice is poured hot over the raw oysters, which lose none of their delicacy or taste of the sea.

Another delicious opening dish is omelette aux queues d'écrevisses, in which the omelet is stuffed with crayfish tails and served with a sauce américaine made from the shells. The duck's liver cooked with apples inside aluminum foil (foie de canard chaud en papillote) is also worth trying.

In this season the menu lists a number of game preparations. There are partridges and pheasants, woodcock and snipe, roebuck, hare, fillets of young boar with chestnuts and aîrolles (something like cranberries) and wild mallard with green peppercorns.

A new dish introduced only a few days ago by the chef is caneton à l'ananas (duckling with pineapple). When the duck is half roasted, it is degreased and flamed with kirsch. Cooking is finished in pineapple juice and veal stock. After further degreasing, caramelized sugar, a trickle of vinegar and butter are added to the sauce. Surrounded by pineapple sections the duck comes out perfectly tender and not at all too sweet.

While the crêpes are rather uninteresting, the frozen soufflé Rothschild is excellent, as is "Le Petit Bedon," cherries flamed in kirsch and poured hot over vanilla ice cream.

Wine List

The wine list could use a little filling out but there are some very good bottles on it. The 1966 white Corton is very good and the 1965 Château Gruaud-Larose shows just how fine a

great Médoc can be in even a poor year. The 1937 Cuvées is also great.

Le Petit Bedon, 38 Rue Pergolèse, Paris 16. Reservations are a good idea, especially at noon (P.A.S. 22-66). Accepts clients until 10:30 p.m. Closed Sundays. It is still expensive, so count on 80 francs (\$14.50) with wine and service.

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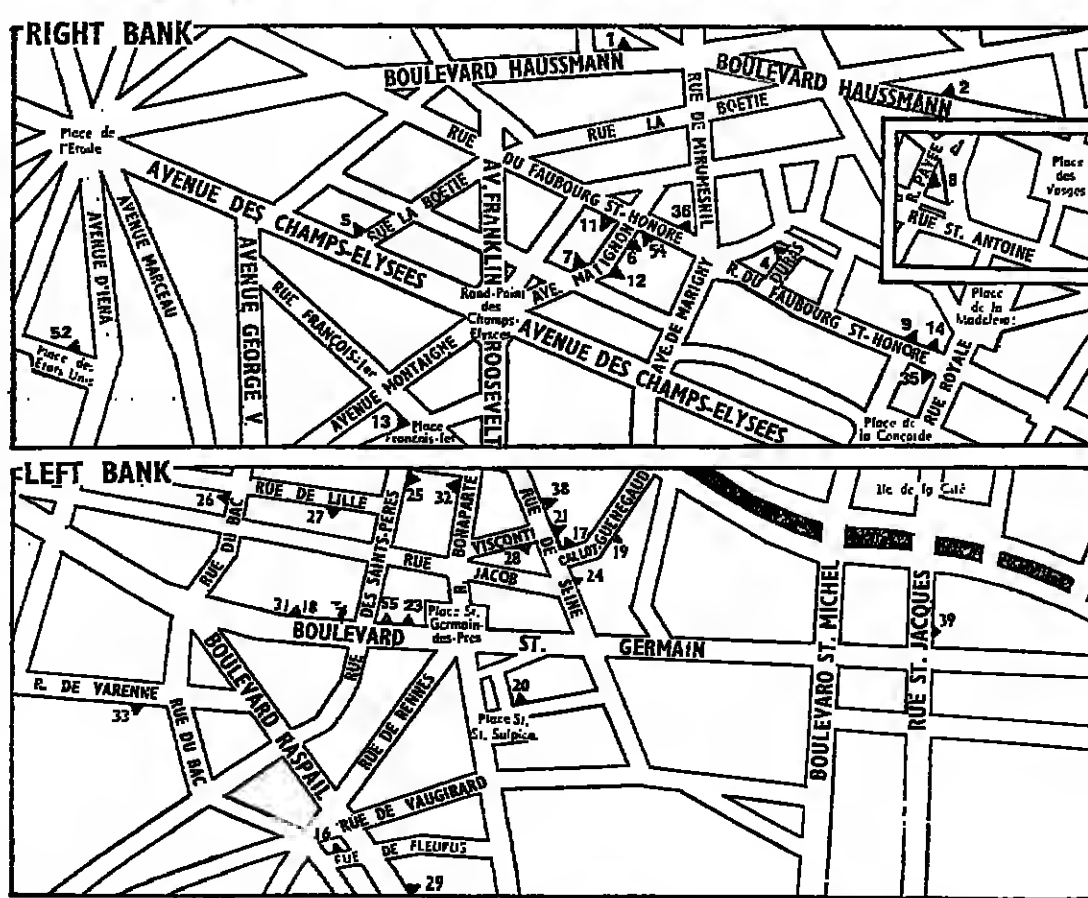
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73 Faubourg Saint-Honoré - 336-27-20
LAUREAT, DAUBROT, R. L. DUFOUR, M. LUKA, DAVID, KLAUSMA, etc. | (12) GALERIE KNOEDLER & Cie
25bis Faubourg St. Honoré - 251-60-78
Old drawings, 17th, 18th, 19th centuries | (16) GALERIE DENISE BENE
195 rue de Germain RAA 77-57
GRAPHICS & MULTIPLES |
| (12) GALERIE REVE ORAOT
106 Fg. St. Honoré, 8e - ELY 02-27
CONTEMPORARY MASTERS | (13) GALERIE DE PARIS
134 Fg. de la Seine - ELY 02-37
CLAISSE. Recent paintings. | (19) GALERIE GAUCHE, R.A.AUGUSTINI
44 r. de Fleury (6e) - 548-04-81 |
| (13) GALERIE DE PARIS
134 Fg. de la Seine - ELY 02-37
CLAISSE. Recent paintings. | (14) GALERIE RIVE DROITE
8 Rue Duras (6e) - 263-33-45
Painters from the Gallery. | (27) GALERIE SAINT-GERMAIN
184 St. Germain (6e) - 032-71-85
Michel FAUBLE |
| (14) GALERIE URBAN
15 Faubourg Saint-Honoré - 255-53-58
on Ravelin to Lorient, Laupia, Rch | (15) GALERIE KNOEDLER & Cie
25bis Faubourg St. Honoré - 251-60-78
Old drawings, 17th, 18th, 19th centuries | (17) GALERIE BARTHEA SPETER
8 Rue Jacques-Callot (6e) - 032-78-41 |
| | (16) GALERIE KNOEDLER & Cie
25bis Faubourg St. Honoré - 251-60-78
Old drawings, 17th, 18th, 19th centuries | (28) GALERIE 3 + 2
5 Rue Valenciennes (6e) - 032-60-85
FANTASTIC, SURREALISTIC, EROTIC |
| | (17) GALERIE KNOEDLER & Cie
25bis Faubourg St. Honoré - 251-60-78
Old drawings, 17th, 18th, 19th centuries | (29) GALERIE LUCIE WEILL
8 rue St. Germain (6e) - 032-71-85
ADAM RABINER, Nov. 24-Dec. 8 |

What every investor needs to know about his broker.

Seven vital questions and how they are answered
by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.,
the world's largest stock and commodities broker

1 What is the calibre of my investment representative? Only one in ten of those who apply to Merrill Lynch are accepted. Each undergoes a rigorous 7 month training programme including 3½ months at New York Headquarters. Total cost about \$20,000.00 each. The result—a high degree of competence.

2 Does he depend wholly on commission? No. Every Merrill Lynch investment representative receives a salary. He may get a bonus, but it is not based on a flat percentage of sales. If he thinks you shouldn't buy he can afford to say so. The salary is always there.

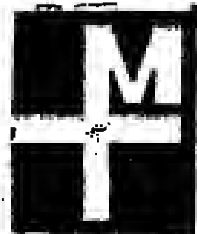
3 How is my account supervised? Each Merrill Lynch office has its manager whose job is to assist and guide his staff—not to sell. Except in a very few small offices our managers do not handle accounts. There are other checks too. Frequent visits by top management are standard policy. Another example is the daily stock watch—a computerised system that alerts management whenever an office trades more than 1000 shares of a particular stock in one day. If the stock in question doesn't have the approval of the research division the manager must explain why he felt the transactions were in the best interest of the customers.

4 How objective is the advice I receive? Merrill Lynch separates securities research from sales. Recommendations are based strictly on the quality of a security, not its saleability. Example—if Merrill Lynch investment bankers want to underwrite the stock of a company they must first receive approval from the research division.

5 Do you make markets? Merrill Lynch is a major international market maker and underwriter of investment securities. If we sell you a security we have underwritten, we will buy it back at any time, at the market price.

6 Is customer service growing or stagnant? Since January 1969, Merrill Lynch has invested over \$100 m. in improving customer service. This includes \$15 m. to open new offices (including three in Europe), \$27 m. on training and \$10 m. to develop new computer systems.

7 What is your financial position? The capital position of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. is more than double the amount needed to meet New York Stock Exchange requirements. At the end of September 1970 total assets were \$1,856,557,036. Net capital was \$277,159,898. Net income for the first 9 months of the year \$20,245,000.



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Frankfurt 6000 Frankfurt M.-19,
Bockenheimer Landstrasse 8
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Munich 21 Dienerstrasse
Geneva 31 Rue du Rhône
Brussels 52 Rue des Colonies
Amsterdam Weesperstraat 107
Beirut Starco North Building
Cannes Carlton Hotel
Athens 17 Valaentou Street

867-781
72-03-66
32-14-91
22-3337
35-90-00
19-18-10
22-03-93
250-770
38-14-90
618916/8

Caracas Apartado 3419 32-40-31
Panama P.O.B. 8066 PA3 8200
Tokyo CPO 1871 881 7331
Hong Kong 2 Ice House Street 249351
Manila A.I.U. Building 38-28-92/98
Avala Avenue, Makati, Rizal
Puerto Rico 1 Banco Popular
Center, San Juan 765-9886
Kuwait Kuwait Investment
Company Building, Safat Square 24749

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Handwritten note: 12/1/70

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

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PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1970

Page 9

Retaliation Called Feasible on Trade Bill

By Richard Norton-Taylor
Nov. 23 (WP).—The
Market governments
ble to resist pressures
against U.S. exports if
U.S. foreign trade bill
this is the consensus
among Market heads.

U.S. does not appear
said one top market
that there are a thug-
if ways Europe could
hout violating inter-
sements, although we
anything until protec-
n has actually been
med restricting U.S.
in Europe as one pos-
sibility.

to the market's expec-
tation, proposed im-
posed on textiles and shoes
diately hit \$270 mil-
f shoes exported an-
United States, about
talian-made. Belgium
ance account for most
million EEC textile ex-
United States.

y Influx D-Marks

Nov. 23 (Reuters).—
funds into the West
zooch mark continued
the currency pressed
its dollar ceiling.
German federal bank
ble amounts in mar-
s, with some estimates
high as \$800 million.
he bank took in an
0 million.
sources estimate that
three billion will equal
52 billion marks in
achieved in May last
he Oct. 24 revaluation
n.
ated about 46 billion
week to Nov. 13, ac-
e federal bank's latest
n.
of funds today kept
out at the 3.65 ceiling
point against the dol-
ed around 3.629/3201
he trades had effective-
over the ceiling at
at one period of pres-

day in Tokyo

kyo Stock Exchange
e yesterday, Nov. 23,
r Thanksgiving Day.

Study Scores Atlantic States Widening Rift

A 'New Nationalism'
Heightens Problem

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP).—
North America and Western Europe
must move rapidly toward free
trade and better coordination of
economic policies, according to a
British-North American Commis-
sion report released yesterday.

The alternatives are a major
trade war and a worsening of
economic and political
conflict.

The study, by Theodore Geiger
of the National Planning Associa-
tion, blames two major con-
flicting developments during the
last decade for threatening a split
in the Atlantic community.

One is the growing economic
and political integration and
interdependence of the two
regions. The other is the
growing political and economic
isolationism of the United States.

The report says the United States
has stepped up attacks on
the market's agricultural policy,
seen in Washington as protectionist,
its industrial standardization agree-
ments and preferential trade pacts
with Mediterranean countries.

The Common Market in turn has
pointed to U.S. imposition of in-
creased quotas of tariffs on a num-
ber of EEC exports—tomato paste,
for example, and wool. The six
are also irritated by the failure to
abolish the American Selling Price
system of evaluating some European
imports. It remains uncertain
whether an abolition clause will be
included in the trade bill.

The prospect of the loss of the
British food market, should the
Common Market be enlarged, fur-
ther increases U.S. anxiety.

NYSE Outlook: No House Afire

By Philip Greer
NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (WP).—
There is one subject that has
been lost in the current furor
over commission rates, broker-
age failures, and a new chair-
man for the Securities and Ex-
change Commission. What is
happening—or likely to happen
—to the stock market?

A capitalization of talks with
a number of analysts and fund
managers, along with a reading
of current market letters, flips
that, basically, the Wall Street
outlook is cautiously optimistic.
But there is some question
about the reasons for that
optimism.

There is not any expectation
of another sharp drop in the
market—anything that would
carry the Dow Jones industrial
average below, say, 600 or 700.
At the same time, there is no
great anticipation of a sharp
rally—above 635 or so—over the
next six to eight months. As
for a return to the solid days,
most analysts tend to write off
that possibility, at least until
the traders recover from the
shocks of 1969 and 1970.

Counting on Nixon
The thinking goes that, if
President Nixon wants to be re-
elected, he will have to pump
the economy up early enough to

Prices, Volume Pick Up In N.Y. After Rate Cuts

By Vartanig G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (NYT).—
Wall Street shed its heavy bag
of worries long enough today to
produce a rally that responded to the
latest cut in the prime rate.

The Dow Jones industrial average
rose 5.95 to 787.52. This blue-chip
indicator, after oscillating within
a remarkably narrow band, now
hovers at virtually the same level
reached four months ago on the
heels of a brisk mid-July upswing.

It was the market's first chance
to react to the prime-rate reduction
announced by Chase Manhattan
Bank after the close of trading on
Friday.

Bond Market Rallies
Meanwhile, last week's sensational
rally in bond prices carried over
into today's trading. The rally
stems both from the slumping de-
mand for credit and the belief that
the worsening economic situation
and growing unemployment will
spur the Nixon administration into
applying the tonic of an expanded
money supply.

The most active issue—and the
best gainer on the active list—was
Federal National Mortgage Associa-
tion, a stock that is a direct bene-
ficiary of lower interest rates.
Fann's share price rose 1/4 to 57 3/4.
Natamex, down 1 1/8 to 39 1/4, was
the only other issue on the
active roster to change by as much
as one point. This speculative op-
stock fell 5 1/2 to 12 1/2 weeks
trading.

Steels Depressed
U.S. Steel eased 3/8 to 29 after
selling at a new low of 28 7/8.
Many steel companies are the
victims of falling profits and rising
costs, as well as the possible
targets of a strike next year.

Du Pont, a blue chip that at-
tracted investment buying, rose 3/4
to 121 3/4. American Telephone, selling
ex-dividend, added 3/4 to 44.
Sears, Roebuck, gained 1 1/8 to
72 1/2.

Volume improved along with
prices. Turnover increased to 12.72
million shares from Friday's 10.95
million shares.
But under the cover of today's
price-rise rally, a variety of wor-
ries beset the investment com-
munity. One source of worry is

Compromise Ends 4 Years of Debate New Mutual Fund Legislation Set in U.S.

By Eileen Shanahan
WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYT).
The joint Senate-House Con-
ference committee completed work
today on a compromise version of
mutual fund legislation, thus
bringing to an end, except for
formalities, a fight consuming
four years.

Passage of the compromise ver-
sion by both the Senate and the
House and its signature by Presi-
dent Nixon are still required. But
there appeared to be no likelihood
of any shipout.

The final version differs in
significant ways in every major
section from the legislation origi-
nally recommended by a uni-
versal Securities and Exchange
Commission at the end of 1966.
The changes all involve less regu-
lation than the SEC proposed.

The legislation, tentatively,
gives the government an additional,
though limited, power to regulate
the charges imposed on mutual
fund shareholders.

Some Omissions
The annual management fee
must be tested against a concept
of fiduciary responsibility under the
legislation. The conference com-
mittee agreed to eliminate from the
bill a requirement that proof that
the management fee was too high

GM to Resume Output
DETROIT, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—
General Motors Corp. said today
five of its passenger car plants
will resume production tomorrow
for the first time since operations
were halted by the United Auto
Workers strike Sept. 14. Another
six plants will start up on Wednes-
day, GM said. Thirteen plants
will remain closed.

MODERN MEXICO

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"file & forget" category?

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you're missing in...

MODERN MEXICO?

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cover handling cost.

Guyana Heads for Bauxite Control

By H.J. Maidenberger
GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 23 (NYT).—Prime Minister Forbes
Burnham's first move toward state
ownership of bauxite industries here
will start Dec. 7, when his govern-
ment will begin negotiations to ob-
tain a "meaningful participation"
in the vital bauxite mining opera-

tion and Australia roughly \$ mil-
lion, according to industry sources
here.

The biggest producer in Surinam
is Aluminum Co. of America, and
in Jamaica, Kaiser Aluminum.
Faced with a deteriorating eco-
nomic situation brought about by
a drop in foreign aid and the need
for development funds, Mr. Burn-
ham recently ordered all insurance
companies here to invest 99 percent
of their premium income in
Guyana, against the usual 25 per-
cent.

Near Poole
The new ruling takes effect Jan.
1. Owing to the lack of suitable in-
vestment opportunities here, the in-
surers have been thrown into near
panic, several executives declared.
The banking community, mean-
while, is bracing for demands that
they raise their "endowment cap-
ital" by bringing in more money
from overseas head offices. Some
foreign branch managers have in-
dicated in private talks that they
may close their operations.

As for the businessmen, a present
demoralized state is traced to the
creation of the new cooperative
republic of Guyana last Feb. 23. At
that time, Guyana, which became
independent from Britain four
years earlier, decided to sever all
remaining ties to London and
adopt a strong nationalistic tone.

Trying for Allies
Mr. Burnham recently returned
from neighboring Surinam after
trying unsuccessfully to convince
the government there to join him
in a united front against alu-
minum companies. Surinam is the
third-largest bauxite producer after
Jamaica and Australia.

Guyana produces about 4 million
tons of bauxite products a year,
Surinam almost 7 million and Ja-

maica and Australia roughly \$ mil-
lion, according to industry sources
here.

WANTED

all-shore real estate funds to participate
in financing U.S. land developments.
Best interest rates obtained and equity
certificates available.

BRUNSWICK INVESTMENTS, Ltd.
128 Adelaide Street, W., Suite 514,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
Mr. John Zaitlin.
References: CANADIAN IMPERIAL
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

MODERN MEXICO

Are your investments in the
"file & forget" category?

Do you know what
you're missing in...

MODERN MEXICO?

If you haven't studied investment opportunities
in Modern Mexico lately, you're missing your chance
to share the high-yield benefits of the controlled
economic explosion now going on in Latin America's
standout example of responsible government and
business. Investigate for yourself: a stable currency
(no change in the Mexican peso since 1954—now
rated one of the world's strongest currencies). A
favorable trade balance, a long-range expansion
program for both industry and capital goods now
going full speed ahead. It adds up to a true
"investor's market" with interest yields up to 12%
after Mexican taxes (climbs to 15% when you
re-invest and compound). Here are effortless
"second incomes," a true advance-planned
retirement fund, a practical hedge against the
erosions of inflation... can you afford not to get
aboard in time? Below, two examples of what's
waiting:

12% BANK TIME DEPOSITS: These loans to
Mexico's Industrial Development Banks offer
11.25% after taxes (interest payable monthly)
on 2-year terms... up to 12% on a 5-year term.
Ideal for the person no longer earning a regular
independent income. Minimum investment:
\$4,000 U.S. Dollars.

9% DEMAND DEPOSITS: After Mexican taxes,
earning 9% payable quarterly, here's liquidity
for any portfolio. Each Demand Deposit
represents a priority claim upon the resources
of an Industrial Development Bank. Minimum
investment \$2,000 U.S. Dollars.

Here's what we now do for our worldwide
clients... what we'll be glad to do for you as your
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A full gamut of investment offerings; estate
planning; custody and/or administration of Mexican
holdings; monthly economic surveys with listing
of typical Mexican investments; automated monthly
statements and accounting. Want to know more?
Without obligation, send for basic investment
offerings and procedures... ask us your own specific
investment questions. We're ready when you are!

It is our business to make
your money grow in Mexico!

H. Stern

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The same craftsmanship, quality, full guarantee throughout the world.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Building businesses is our business.

We don't just expand existing markets. We create new ones.

Developing markets to their full potential is one way to build businesses. Creating new markets is another. At Tenneco we do both. That's one good reason why our sales are at an all-time high—over \$2,400 million last year—up 318% since 1965. And we're still growing. Because we're still building—in more ways than one. For our latest annual report, write: Section 33, Public Relations Department, Tenneco Inc., P.O. Box 2511, Houston, Texas 77001, U.S.A.

Example: concrete pumping systems that can pump concrete 20 stories or higher.
Result: savings in construction time and cost



Example: the "total energy" concept of natural gas as a single source of clean energy for heating, cooling, electricity, too.

Tenneco

TENNECO CHEMICALS, INC. ☐ TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION CO. ☐ TENNECO OIL CO. ☐ TENNECO PROPERTIES, INC. ☐
PACKAGING CORP. OF AMERICA ☐ J. I. CASE CO. ☐ WALKER MANUFACTURING CO. ☐ NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING ☐

One Dollar--

Low costs yesterday	
Austrian schillings.....	25.00
Belgian francs.....	49.63
British pound (\$ per £).....	2.39
Canadian dollars.....	1.02
Danish crowns.....	7.49
Dutch guilders.....	3.60
Finnish marks.....	4.16
French francs.....	5.518
German marks.....	3.62
Italian lire.....	203.64
Italian lire.....	622.77
Mexican pesos.....	12.50
Norwegian crowns.....	7.14
Portuguese escudos.....	28.65
Spanish pesetas.....	69.82
Swedish crowns.....	5.187
Swiss francs.....	4.813

closing buying rates on local exchange. They exclude local commitments and commissions on the type of transaction.

Bank Stocks

	Bid.	Asked	High
Bank of Am. S.F.	57	57 1/2	58
Equity Tr.	55	75	60
First Chicago Corp.	55 1/2	56 3/4	56
First Nat. Boston	53	53 3/4	54
S. Trust Co.	50 1/2	51 1/2	51

Market Summary

Nov. 23, 1978			
Most Active—New York			
FedNat Mty	379.90	574	+
TennTel	339.80	194	+
Alleg Pw	123.80	3074	+
Alleg Pw	123.80	3074	+
Am Tel Tel	105.00	44	+
Southern Co	57.90	2204	+
Am Tel Tel	105.00	44	+
Com Teleph	87.80	24	+
Occident Pet	83.50	175	+
Occident Pet	83.50	175	+
St. P. Finan	84.60	30 1/2	+
St. P. Finan	84.60	30 1/2	+
Domestic	86.90	304	-1
Bosong	77.40	173 1/2	+
52 Steel	88.00	100	+
Volume, all stocks	12,738,000		
Volume, 15 stocks	1,930,300	shares	
Ratio, 10 stocks	10.17	percent	
Ratio, 15 stocks	10.25	percent	
New 1070, highs	17	lows	12
Secures traded in	1,667		
declines	462		
changed, 280			
N.Y. stock index: 4573	+0.25	pts	
1000 shares of 100	4573.25		
Stock: 31.09	+0.25	pts	39.8

Most Actives—America

Intefz	96,400	374%	
Plaza Grp	53,008	5	- 3
Guardian In	45,888	281%	+ 3
Algo Elect	41,400	29	- 14
silcomp	40,300	30	
pilltron	34,300	124%	+ 14
tenasco	34,100	231%	+ 1
McCro w t	25,400	41%	- 15
Samiera Oil	25,200	134%	- 6
prox total stock sales		2,760,000	
stock sales year ago		4,129,710	
American Stock Index:			

Dow Jones Average

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
Ind	765.13	773.41	759.73	767.52	+ 5.93
Trn	147.57	149.35	146.49	148.00	+ 1.23
Util	111.63	112.83	111.07	112.22	+ 1.47
Stk	245.35	248.06	243.69	246.18	+ 2.19

..	High	Low	Clos
US Industrials	73.18	71.43	72.4

10	Railroads	...	30.98	20.40	30.84	+31
35	Utilities	55.89	54.83	55.49	+53
40	Stocks	84.92	83.47	84.24	+52

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales
Nov. 20	217,398	412,315
Nov. 19	200,242	200,402

Nov. 18	211,300	385,300	7,925
Nov. 17	220,548	333,061	6,070
Nov. 16	238,370	423,641	8,310

*These totals are including in the sales figures.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-17

Alaska Int	Hospit Am
Am Can pf	Laclede Gas
CrowE pr pf	Petrolana

EmpDist El	Sears Roeb
Genwin Part	Squibb Bech
Giant RCom	

NEW LOWS-12

Int Ind pf
Ipsco Hosp

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for following marginal symbols indicates frequency of quotations supplied. IHT: d-daily, w-weekly, m-monthly, s-semi-annually, l-annually

(1) A.A.A.A. Fund	\$11.00	(51) Interest, Growth, Pd.	
(2) A.A.P.	\$72.98	(1) Interest, R.I. Est. Pd.	
(3) A.C.P.	\$12.00	(1) Inverwood, Can. Realty	
(4) A.C.H.E. Fund	\$4.68	(1) Inverwood, Can. Realty	
(5) All Growth Fund	\$239.98	(1) Italiana S.A. Pd.	
(6) American Growth Fund	\$10.00	(1) Japan Growth Fund	
(7) Am. Express Int'l. Fund	\$7.68	(1) Japan Pacific	
(8) Am. Inv. Prop. E.S.S.	\$31.64	(1) Japan Selection Fund	
(9) Am. Overseas Bond Fund	\$26.73	(1) K.E.S. Int'l. Fund	
(10) Anchor Australian Pd.	\$3.75	(1) Keyes R.I. Estate Fund	
(11) Anchor Australian Tr.	\$37.00	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(12) Anchor Unit Fund	\$4.00	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(13) Anchor Unit Trust E.S.	\$2.90	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(14) Anchor Unit Trust E.S.	\$2.90	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(15) Apollo Fund	\$7.25	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(16) Apollo Fund S.A.	\$11.44	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(17) Apollo Fund S.A.	\$11.44	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(18) Aspec Fund	\$38.79	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(19) Atlantic Exempt Fund	\$15.04	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(20) Atlantic Trust Fund	\$2.00	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(21) Austria Selection Pd.	\$8.15	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(22) Australia Inv. Pd.	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(23) British Am. Inv. Pd.	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(24) Canada Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(25) Canada Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(26) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(27) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(28) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(29) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(30) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(31) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(32) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(33) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(34) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(35) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(36) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
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(38) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(39) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
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(45) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(46) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(47) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(48) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(49) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(50) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(51) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(52) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
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(61) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(62) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
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(80) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(81) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(82) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
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(84) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(85) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
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(89) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(90) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(91) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(92) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(93) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(94) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(95) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(96) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(97) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(98) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(99) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	
(100) Can. Sec. Growth Fund	\$12.30	(1) K.E.S. Fund	

(d) Cap. Growth Fd.	\$4.19	(v) Nor Amer. Bank Fund
(d) Cap. Gr. R'l Est. Fd.	\$11.09	(r) Orb'l-American
(d) Sec. Baham. Inv. Tr.	Bah. \$6.97	(w) Pacific Inv. Fd.

[illegible]

(w) Fd Austral. Sterling	Aus\$5.05	(w) Target Offshore
(w) Real Estate Fund	Aus\$6.56	(1) Terrafund Limited
(d) Galaxy Fund	\$5.45	(1) The Commodities Fund

[illegible]

(d) Fd. of the Sev. Seas.	\$10.21	burg. francs; B.P.—Swiss franc
(d) IIG Italy S.p.A.	Lire 10.000	+—Offer price: a—Asked.
(w) Int'l R'l Estate Inv. Fd.	\$33.20	

<p>Shipping P&H \$5.75 Int. Wharfage " " \$3.75</p>	<p>or redemptions of present holdings will be accepted for these new</p>
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will operate in your behalf in America in respect to the Marketing and Commercial aspects of any venture in the United States. Will be available in Europe for discussion in December. Qualifications are worth your interest.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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1970 - Stocks and Bonds										1970 - Stocks and Bonds										1970 - Stocks and Bonds										
High	Low	Stk	100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net	Chg	High	Low	Stk	100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net	Chg	High	Low	Stk	100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net	Chg	
224	6.6	Living AA	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1894	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	273	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1895	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	274	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1896	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	275	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1897	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	276	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1898	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	277	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1899	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	278	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1900	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	279	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1901	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	280	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1902	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	281	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1903	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	282	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1904	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	283	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1905	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	284	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1906	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	285	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1907	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	286	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1908	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	287	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1909	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	288	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1910	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	289	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1911	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	290	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1912	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	291	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1913	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	292	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1914	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	293	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1915	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	294	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1916	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	295	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1917	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	296	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1918	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	297	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1919	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	298	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1920	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	299	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1921	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	300	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1922	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	301	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1923	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	302	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1924	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	303	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1925	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	304	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1926	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	305	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1927	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	306	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1928	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	307	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1929	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	308	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1930	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	309	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1931	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	310	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1932	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	311	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1933	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	312	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1934	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	313	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1935	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	314	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1936	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	315	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1937	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	316	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1938	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	317	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1939	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	318	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1940	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	319	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1941	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	320	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1942	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	321	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44	27	111	12	12	10	-9	1943	7.4	MONVIA	119	61	12	12	12	13	+10	322	30	PacPac 1.60	76	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
114	3.4	Living BB	44																											

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THURSDAY AND SATURDAY

Abstract—The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of a 10-week training program on the heart rate (HR) and energy expenditure (EE) of sedentary, middle-aged women. The subjects were 10 women, 40 to 50 years of age, who were sedentary and had no cardiovascular or pulmonary disease. The subjects were randomly assigned to a 10-week training program or a control group. The training program consisted of three sessions per week of 30 minutes of moderate-intensity aerobic exercise. The control group consisted of 10 women who did not exercise. The HR and EE were measured at rest and during exercise at baseline and at the end of the 10-week training program. The HR and EE were significantly lower in the control group than in the training group at baseline and at the end of the 10-week training program. The HR and EE were significantly higher in the training group than in the control group at the end of the 10-week training program. The results of this study suggest that a 10-week training program can improve the HR and EE of sedentary, middle-aged women.

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Both Coaches Sad About Outcome Cards, Chiefs Kick to 6-6 Tie

William N. Wallace
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23 (UPI)—The Cardinals, aspiring to levels of the National League, tied the Kansas City Chiefs, 6, in a hard-fought, field goal game. The Cardinals' side and about lost opportuni-

heartbreaking," said Stram of the Chiefs, many opportunities to

inner coach of the Cardinals. "We had a chance to win it," he said. "We had a chance to win it."

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he said. The tie left St. Louis in first place in the close Eastern Division race of the National Conference to matter how the New York Giants fare against the Philadelphia Eagles tonight.

The Chiefs are busy chasing Oakland in their tight race in the Western Division of the American Conference. Yesterday's tie left them one game behind the Raiders with four games to go.

"Nothing's changed," said Stram, "although we dropped a full game behind from half a game. We still have to beat them when we play them." The date is Dec. 12 in Oakland.

The Chiefs were replaying three field-goal chances that did not come off for Stenerud, generally regarded as pro-football's best long-distance kicker. These chances came in the final period when Stenerud had the advantage of the wind.

The first attempt, from 53 yards, was a dud. On the second, Stenerud's kick was blocked by E.J. Holub, who was not perfect, and Len Dawson, the holder, was unable to set up the ball. The third, from 55 yards, was also short with 32 seconds left.

On the first, Dawson said Stenerud had hesitated. On the second, Stenerud said, "We won't know until we see it. On the second, I didn't get control of the ball."

The third? Too far, too late. The Cardinals were thinking about a fumbled handoff when they were at the Kansas City seven with a first down in the third quarter. Jim Hart, the quarterback, was trying to give the ball

to a former Raider, kicked an 11-yard field goal to tie the score at 17-17 and the Raiders then marched 1 1/2-yard line behind quarterback Darryl Lamontina on Blanda once again.

Other games, including the last three prior to yesterday's game, the Cardinals lost. The loss ended St. Louis' record at three victories and a tie either with last minute in the role as a sub quarterback.

Smith, who helped set up Blanda's winning field goal 16 yards in four carries, scored the two Oakland touchdowns and one-yard run.

Admission is free in all 55 cities in the Eastern Hemisphere in which the NFL game is shown.

to Roland, Willie Lanier, who played his usual brilliant defensive game for Kansas City, recovered.

Giants Face Eagles
NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (UPI)—The New York Giants try to stretch their winning streak to seven tonight as they take their potent offense to Philadelphia to battle the Eagles' "crap-shooting defense."

A victory over the Eagles would move the Giants one-half game behind the Cardinals in the National Conference's Eastern Division race. A loss to Philadelphia, though, would seriously damage New York's title chances.

The Eagles have won only one game and tied one in nine starts, but they have the second best defense against passing in the National Conference.

"They have a crap-shooting sort of defense," Jim Trimble, the Giants' superbowl, says. "They have a very unpredictable defense and a very flexible offense."

As an example of Philadelphia's gamboing instincts, Trimble explained that at times the Eagles had used what could pass for an 11-man front. That is, the linebackers, cornerbacks and safeties play so close to the line that no one is more than three or four yards from the ball. More commonly, the deepest defensive back is about seven yards from the line.

To counter the Eagles' tricks, the Giants have Fran Tarkenton, the conference's third top passer, and Ron Johnson, the third leading runner and pass receiver.

"All you have to do," says coach Alex Webster, "is figure out one or two things to do against that kind of defense. If you can sting it once or twice, chances are they'll come out of it and stay conventional."

Hours after Joe Paterno, the Penn State coach, had challenged the Ivy League champion to play Dec. 5, Sever Peters, the Dartmouth athletic director, quickly scuttled further speculation of an Eastern title game.

"The Ivy League rules would make it impossible to face Penn State," Sever Peters said. "I think that Penn State is trying to salvage the Lambert Trophy."

Notre Dame, which won its ninth straight game last Saturday, 3-0, over Louisiana State, voted overwhelmingly as a team to play in the Cotton Bowl. But the Irish must await the outcome of the Dec. 5 game between Texas and Arkansas to learn who the opponent will be.

Obviously, Notre Dame players are hoping for a Texas victory and a rematch with the Longhorns, defending national champion, currently No. 1 in the polls. Texas was a 21-17 victor over Notre Dame last year.

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HOLDING TIGHT—Notre Dame fullback John Cieszkowski is held for no gain as Louisiana State defender Buddy Millican wraps arms around his legs.

Irish Aim for Rematch With Texas

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Gambling that its choice would produce college football's version of the Super Bowl, Notre Dame accepted an invitation yesterday to return to the Cotton Bowl in Dallas on New Year's day.

But unbeaten Dartmouth, headed for a No. 1 ranking and trophy as the East's top team, declined to play Dec. 5, Sever Peters, the Dartmouth athletic director, quickly scuttled further speculation of an Eastern title game.

"The Ivy League rules would make it impossible to face Penn State," Sever Peters said. "I think that Penn State is trying to salvage the Lambert Trophy."

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"It was difficult for the players to make a decision based on what might happen," coach Ara Parseghian said. "But they would like to play for the national championship. That would be ideal."

In selecting the Cotton Bowl, the Irish shunned an opportunity to meet a known opponent, unbeaten once-tied Nebraska, in the Orange Bowl on New Year's night. Notre Dame's decision also snubbed Orange Bowl commitments, who privately felt that they had a "75 percent chance" of landing the Irish.

However, the selectors in Miami announced last night that Louisiana State had been invited to play Nebraska in the Orange Bowl, but with a provision. The Tigers must win their two remaining games. The first is against Tulane next Saturday and the second with Mississippi on Dec. 5. The committee said that if LSU failed to win, the situation would have to be reassessed on the basis of which teams were available.

One team that had lost support in recent weeks, Ohio State, moved boldly back into the bowl and poll picture with an impressive 20-9 triumph over previously unbeaten Michigan. One coach who thought the Buckeyes, now 9-0 and set to oppose Stanford in the Rose Bowl, deserved top billing was Woody Hayes, their coach, who enhanced his already-flamboyant reputation with a reversal of his 1969 loss to the Wolverines.

For many coaches, the last major weekend of the season may be their final before the dismissal season arrives. But for Dr. Norvick Fawcett of Ohio State, victory never seemed so sweet.

"The world wouldn't have come to an end if the Buckeyes lost," Fawcett was told. "Perhaps not," the school president said. "But it will be a lot better place to live since we won."

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"I've got to think this was our biggest victory, because it makes up for last year," said Hayes, who spoke only of Michigan as "that team" in pre-game plans. "This victory proves to our seniors that this is the greatest team we've ever had here."

Does Ohio State deserve to be ranked No. 1? Hayes said, "You're damned right."

It was not a safe weekend for many bowl teams. Colorado gained 357 yards rushing in the first half and humbled Air Force, a Sugar Bowl selection, 49-19. California dealt Stanford its second successive defeat and third of the season, 22-14, as Dave Penland upstaged the Indians Jim Flunkert at quarterback. He had 13 pass completions in 25 attempts for 231 yards.

In two other West Coast surprises, Long Beach State snapped San Diego State's 31-game unbeaten string, 27-11, and Dennis Dummit threw three touchdowns in a 45-20 victory for University of California, Los Angeles, over Southern Cal, its city rival.

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Beats Gimeno, 23-21, 6-1 Richey Clinches Tie For Tennis Prix

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—American Cliff Richey arrived at a thrilling two-hour 35-minute clash with Spanish veteran Andres Gimeno in the first round of the Stockholm open tournament tonight to move a step nearer one of the biggest purses in tennis.

The 23-year-old Texan's 23-21, 6-1 victory blew through to a second-round meeting on Wednesday with Yugoslav Zeljko Franulovic, the last obstacle to victory for Richey in the International Lawn Tennis Federation's grand prix series. Tonight's victory clinched a tie.

Richey needs only two points—which he can get in Wednesday's quarterfinal—to clinch the \$25,000 first prize in the grand prix. Only Arthur Ashe and Ken Rosewall could be but Richey's victory here could Richey's 27 points.

Tonight's marathon first set was the longest ever recorded in international tennis in Sweden. While it was still in progress, two matches were completed on adjacent courts.

In a battle of nerves, Richey proved to have the most stamina, but it was his speed about court that saved him on several occasions against the Spaniard's brilliant volleying.

Although Richey twice held set points, Gimeno's serve to service on the break-through came when Gimeno failed to move up fast enough behind a second serve and could only net Richey's hard return with a lame half-volley.

After that, Gimeno's game crumbled as a relaxed Richey pulled out some devastating shots to take the second set, 6-1, in 25 minutes. Richey said afterward: "I never want to go through that again. It shows you the virtues of the tie-break system."

Roger Taylor of Britain coasted into the second round with a 6-3, 11-9 victory over Swedish junior Kjell Johansson. Mark Cox of Britain found Romanian Ion Tiriac a difficult opponent but recovered to take command with slashing serves, eventually winning 3-6, 10-10, 6-3.

Roy Emerson of Australia beat Olie Bengtson, 6-4, 6-2, and American Dennis Henson defeated Jaime Pineda of Chile, 6-4, 6-2.

Third-seeded Stan Smith of Pasadena, Calif., also swept to the second round by slugging Tom Gorman of Seattle, Wash., 6-1, 6-2, in an impressive performance.

South African Ray Moore was too strong for Ray Barth of San Diego, winning 7-5, 6-2 in a one-hour duel.

Sweden's 18-year-old Lef Johansson was yesterday's giant killer, beating experienced Briton Graham Stilwell, 7-5, 8-6.

Danish star Jan Leschly won a hard-fought match against Israel El Shafel of Egypt, 3-6, 11-9, 6-2 before Zeljko Franulovic of Yugoslavia.

Union drew with Panno in 16 moves; Kiering beat Alcaraz Jimenez (Cuba) in 49 moves.

TENNIS—At Perpignan, France, France qualified for the semifinals of the King Cup of Sweden Cup tennis tournament with a 4-1 victory against Hungary. France clinched the series when Jean-Capitaine, 6-3, 6-2, to gain a 3-0 lead.

At Cologne, Germany, West Germany won a place in the King's Cup tennis semifinals by defeating East Germany's Jürgen Fassbender wrapped up the victory with a 2-6, 11-9, 7-5 conquest of Wiesbaden's Hans-Jürgen Fabian. Fabian, 6-1, 6-4, Poland edged over point above Nord and Nedzelski defeated Pannan and Pannan, 8-7, 4-6, 6-2 in doubles.

